

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.09

★ JAN 20 1927 ★
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

THE HARRIS SEED CO.

1912

Descriptive Catalog
Garden, Field, Flower and Tree
Seeds and Plants
Wholesale and Retail



1540 F STREET, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The San Diego Seed Store

WE are Agents for the celebrated ————— •

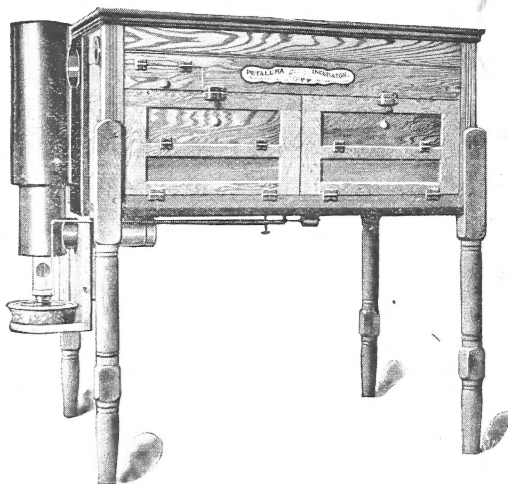
“PETALUMA” Incubators and Brooders

Self Regulating

¶ The best constructed, most economical to operate, oldest and most successful Incubator and Brooder in the world.

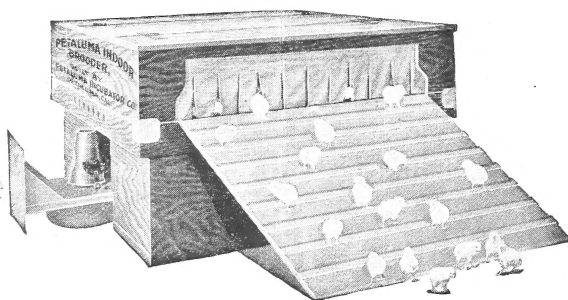
¶ The many improvements on the 1911 Model Petaluma Incubator make it the very best machine on the market, with all the most modern ideas in construction right up to the minute.

Self Ventilating



PRICE LIST.—INCUBATORS.

Model 89	Capacity	63 Eggs	
" 90	"	126	\$12.50
" 91	"	252	22 50
" 92	"	378	30.00
" 93	"	504	40.00
			52.50



Brooders

Indoor and Out-of-Door Brooders ranging from 100 to 250 chickens.

PRICES
\$6.00 to \$18.00

THE HARRIS SEED CO.
1540 F STREET, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

General Announcement

To Friends and Patrons: Again through the medium of our Annual Catalog we wish to thank our friends and patrons for the business of the past season.

We are pleased to say that our business is making a steady growth and we feel confident, that by continuing our policy of dealing in nothing but the best in our several lines, we may look forward to a still greater expansion during the coming year.

We have endeavored to make this, our fourth Annual Catalog, up-to-date and reliable, being particularly careful to have all horticultural directions and descriptive matter applicable to conditions as they exist in Southern California, particularly San Diego County.

READ BEFORE ORDERING

Important Suggestions

WRITE PLAINLY. WHEN ORDERING write your FULL NAME very plainly giving POST OFFICE, EXPRESS OFFICE or FREIGHT DEPOT as case may be, to which you wish the goods sent. If an order wherein we have been given the full and correct address is lost in the mails, we will replace same, but if lost through faulty directions given us, we cannot duplicate it free. When shipments are made by express or freight, our responsibility ceases after we have obtained a clear receipt from the transportation companies.

SEND MONEY. Remittances should always accompany the order, and may be sent at our risk by POST OFFICE ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER, or REGISTERED LETTER. Two cent stamps will be accepted in amounts up to one dollar. All mail orders for Mexico or other foreign points should be registered.

C. O. D. ORDERS must be accompanied by a remittance equal to one-fourth the amount of the order.

SEEDS BY MAIL. We PREPAY POSTAGE on all seeds up to one pound, except Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, Clover and Forage Plants. When ordering these latter by mail add ten cents per pound to cover postage. Prices on all other goods are net and do not include postage or express charges.

To orders for Mexico, add 12c per pound.

PLANTS. All plants will be sent by express at the purchaser's expense, unless otherwise ordered. Packages not exceeding four pounds may be sent by mail. When express charges are prepaid there is a special rate of eight cents per pound to any part of the United States. It is advisable, therefore, when ordering plants, to send enough money to cover mail or express charges. **NO PLANTS SENT C. O. D.**

OUR NURSERY STOCK is strictly first class in every particular and free from disease and insect pests. An inspector's certificate to that effect accompanies shipments.

ORDER EARLY. It is important that you order as soon after receipt of this catalogue as convenient. You will then be sure of having your seeds when you want them. Orders are filled as received in rotation; you can help us maintain our quick service by ordering early.

LARGE AND SMALL ORDERS. Dealers and truck gardeners using seeds in large quantities will save money by writing us for prices. **SMALL BUYERS** will find their order for one packet handled with the same care and promptness as a larger purchase.

GUARANTEE. Look carefully to the cause before making a complaint. Success depends as much upon the proper planting, soil, water, weather, etc., as upon the seeds. Every possible care is taken in the selection of the seeds we offer, but no warranty, expressed or implied is given, either as to name, description, or other matter. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be at once returned.

Yearly Calendar for the Garden Economic

JANUARY.

In warm sections beans and peas may be planted and in general it is safe to plant the following: Beet, carrot, chicory, endive, lettuce, parsley, radish, salsify in the open and cucumber, egg-plant, pepper and tomato in hot-bed. Early potatoes may also be planted and such roots as asparagus, horseradish and rhubarb. Keen judgment is called for in seed sowing during January, for in our coldest sections many on this list are rather risky to plant so early, especially if late cold rains come to rot and frosts follow to bite.

FEBRUARY.

Potatoes may be freely planted this month and throughout California in general will thrive better from start to finish than those planted in any other month. All the seeds and plants on last month's list may also be planted now and in addition put in strawberry plants and seeds of kale, onion, spinach and turnip. Don't forget deciduous fruit tree, shrubs and vines, all of which should be planted in January, February and March.

MARCH.

During this month one can plant freely of all vegetables. Unless in cold sections plant artichoke, beans, corn, egg-plant, melons, pumpkins and squashes. It should be remembered that in ordinary locations lettuce and radishes may be planted out every month of the year, especially in the south end of the state and in citrus-growing sections in general. In warm soils in warm sections citrus trees may be put out in March, though best left until April.

APRIL.

Do not longer defer the planting out of egg-plant, peppers and tomatoes, also sweet potato plants, but be careful in handling the latter that the roots do not get dry, as it hinders growth. In other plants you may set out cabbage, cauliflower, horseradish, onion sets and rhubarb. Nearly the full list of seed possibilities for this month is as follows: asparagus, beet, beans, cabbage (late), carrot, cauliflow-

flower, corn (sweet), cucumber, lettuce, melon (water and musk), onion, parsnip, peas, pumpkin, radish, squash, tomato and turnip.

MAY.

This is the great squash month; those planted during May usually bring the best returns. Watch your sweet corn and potatoes closely and see that both are properly hilled and cultivated; the corn should also be irrigated and the surface soil kept loose. The vegetable list for May is here given: beans, cabbage (seeds and plants), carrot, cauliflower (plants), corn (sweet), cucumber, egg-plant (seeds or plants), lettuce, melons (musk or water), onions (seeds or sets), peas, peppers (seeds or plants), potato (sweet, plants), pumpkin, radish, spinach, tomato (seeds or plants), and turnips.

JUNE.

While some things are in order for planting during June it is peculiarly a month of care and heavy garden responsibilities. Neglect in irrigation or cultivation, or both, may render useless all work done up to date. Lest the foregoing may discourage, the following may still be profitably planted: seeds of beans, cabbage (late), corn, cress, cucumbers, lettuce, okra, melons, peas and parsnip. In plant: egg-plant, horseradish, rhubarb, strawberry and tomato. But with all planting look well to care and culture.

JULY.

This is a most trying and drying month in the garden and seeds sown will need special treatment to prevent their drying out and perishing through the rapid evaporation of moisture from the surface soil. All seeds should be covered with a mulch of some sort in order to insure success. With the care suggested you may plant: beans (green and Lima), beets, cabbage (late), cauliflower, lettuce, melon (Cassaba), radishes, potatoes, spinach, squash, tomatoes (for winter crop, in warm spots), and turnips. With the latter and radishes the water supply must be unstinted or they will be tough and strong in taste.

YEARLY CALENDAR — Continued

AUGUST.

Potatoes for a late crop may still be planted. Peas for late crop may now be sown. Onion sets and pepper plants should be put in now. Tomatoes for winter gardening may still be planted, though but few sections are sufficiently immune from frosts to warrant the expenditure of time and money. Planting of the following may still be done: beet, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, carrot, lettuce, onion, parsnip, peas and turnip. Cucumber and egg-plant in a few choice winter-fruited gardens may prove good crops to sow now.

SEPTEMBER.

Along about Christmas when all vegetables are scarce and therefore high in price, we may, if in a favored locality, have fine, succulent crops of beans, peas, onions and potatoes if we plant during the first week of this month and do not in any way neglect them. Transplant to the garden late cabbage and cauliflower plants and put in onion sets. Keep up the supply of lettuce, radishes and spinach. Look well to the water and soil culture for these are trying days.

OCTOBER.

He who dwells in the "frostless belt" may eat fine green peas early in the new year if he plants them in October. This is not by any means a planting month but rather a month of seed time and harvest. Those who practice green manuring should plant peas and vetches for turning under in the spring. Among hardy succulents for the table to keep on planting

onions, spinach and radishes and if one has facilities sufficient he should sow tomatoes and peppers and carry the plants along under protection so as to have a large, vigorous lot to plant when danger of killing frosts is over.

NOVEMBER.

Plant onion sets, asparagus and rhubarb roots and strawberry plants but see that the latter are well supplied with water in case sufficient rain does not fall. Set plants of cabbage, cauliflower, celery. Plant seeds of beets, cabbage, cauliflower, carrot and onion for late winter eating if your local winter temperature will allow. November is a good month for weeds so one must keep the soil stirred in order to discourage them as well as various insects which exposure to cold weather will destroy. Don't plant too freely of tender plants for the coldest weather is yet to come.

DECEMBER.

With the closing of the old year we turn again to the planting list of the first month, for many of the same garden operations are now in vogue—many of the same crops may be this month planted. Keep up the table relishes with still another crop of lettuce, radish and spinach. Asparagus, horseradish and rhubarb roots should go into the soil, also more strawberry plants. Seeds may be sown of beets, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, onion, parsley, pea, and turnip. The greatest returns for winter vegetables are obtained during the latter half of this month; note if you have correctly timed your plantings to meet the demand and note down for future guidance the proper time to sow.

Non - Warranty

Our stock is grown by experienced men, and great care is taken to have everything true to name, but we wish it distinctly understood that we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they must be returned and the money for them will be refunded.

Reference Table showing at a glance the Best Time to Plant Different Kinds of Seeds and Plants

VARIETY.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Artichoke, Globe			S	S								
Asparagus — Seed		S	S	S								
Asparagus — Roots	P	P	P								P	P
Beet, Table varieties	S	S	S	S			S	S	S			
Beans, Broad or English	S	S		S	S	S			S	S	S	S
Beans, Dwarf or Bush		S		S		S	S					
Beans, Pole			S	S	S							
Broccoli	S	S					S	S	S	S	S	S
Brussels Sprouts	S	S					S	S	S	S	S	S
Cabbage, Early — Seeds	S	S	S					S	S	S	S	S
Cabbage, Early — Plants		P	P	P					P	P	P	P
Cabbage, Late — Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Cabbage, Late — Plants					P	P	P					
Carrot	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Cauliflower — Seeds	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	S
Cauliflower — Plants		P	P	P	P				P	P	P	S
Chervil					S							
Chives	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P
Collards		S	S	S								
Chicory		S	S	S								
Corn, Sweet			S	S	S	S						
Corn Salad	S	S	S	S				S	S	S		
Cress	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Cucumber			S	S	S	S						
Dandelion		S		S					S	S		
Egg Plant — Seeds			S		S	S						
Egg Plant — Plants				P	P	P	P					
Endive	S	S	S					S	S	S	S	S
Garlic — Sets	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P
Horseradish — Sets	P	P	P	P							P	P
Kale	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	S
Kohl Rabi	S	S	S					S	S	S		
Leek	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Lettuce	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Melons, Musk and Water			S	S	S	S						
Mustard	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Okra			S	S	S	S						
Onion — Seeds		S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Onion — Sets	P	P	P	P						P	P	P
Parsley	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Parsnip	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Peas	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Pepper — Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Pepper — Plants				P	P	P	P					
Potato — Sets		P	P	P	P	P	P	P				
Potato, Sweet — Plants				P	P	P						
Pumpkin			S	S	S	S						
Radish	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rhubarb — Seeds		S	S	S								
Rhubarb — Roots	P	P	P								P	P
Salsify		S	S	S	S							
Spinach	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Tobacco			S	S								
Tomato — Seeds	S	S	S	S	S							
Tomato — Plants			P	P	P	P						
Turnip		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		
Turnip, Swede or Ruta Baga		S				S	S					
Herbs			S	S	S				S			
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.												
Beet, Sugar		S	S	S	S					S	S	
Beet, Mangel Wurzel, for stock		S	S	S	S					S	S	
Clover, Scarlet Italian								S	S	S	S	
Clover, Other sorts		S	S	S				S	S	S		
Grass, Bermuda				S	S	S						
Grass, Other sorts	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Millet, German		S	S	S	S	S	S					
Sorghum or Sugar Cane			S	S	S	S	S					

S Indicates Seed. P Indicates Plants.

USEFUL HINTS FOR THE FARMER AND PLANTER

SOWING TABLE FOR THE GARDEN

Seed required to produce a given number of plants, or to sow a given quantity of ground

Artichoke.....	1 oz to 500 plants	Melon, Water.....	1 oz to 30 hills
Asparagus.....	1 oz to 60 feet of drill, 500 plants	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz to 100 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb to 50 ft of drill	Okra.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb to 75 hills	Onion Seed.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Beet.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill	Onion, Top Sets.....	1 lb to 75 ft of row
Broccoli.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Onion, Bottom Sets.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Parsnip.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Cabbage.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Parsley.....	1 lb to 50 ft of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz to 150 ft of drill	Peas.....	1 lb to 50 ft of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz to 1000 plants
Celery.....	1 oz to 5000 plants	Pumpkin.....	1 oz to 25 hills
Chicory.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Radish.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Corn.....	1 lb to 150 hills	Salsify.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Cress.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Sage.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz to 100 hills	Spinach.....	1 oz to 50 ft of drill
Egg Plant.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Squash, Early.....	1 oz to 50 hills
Endive.....	1 oz to 3000 plants	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz to 15 hills
Kale.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Tomato.....	1 oz to 3000 plants
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz to 2000 plants	Tobacco.....	1 oz to 10,000 plants
Leek.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill	Turnip, Early.....	1 oz to 75 ft of drill
Lettuce.....	1 oz to 5000 plants	Turnip, Rutabaga.....	1 oz to 100 ft of drill

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Set at a regular distance apart

Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.
3 inches by 4 inches.....	522,720	4 1/2 by 4 1/2 feet.....	2,150	14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
4 inches by 4 inches.....	392,040	5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712	15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240	5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356	16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904	16 1/2 feet by 16 1/2 feet.....	160
1 1/2 feet by 1 1/2 feet.....	19,360	5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178	17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780	5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890	5 1/2 feet by 5 1/2 feet.....	1,440	19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
2 1/2 feet by 2 1/2 feet.....	6,960	6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,200	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	6 1/2 feet by 6 1/2 feet.....	1,031	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	7 feet by 7 feet.....	888	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	8 feet by 8 feet.....	680	33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
3 1/2 feet by 3 1/2 feet.....	3,555	9 feet by 9 feet.....	537	40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,890	10 feet by 10 feet.....	435	50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445	11 feet by 11 feet.....	360	60 feet by 60 feet.....	12
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,630	12 feet by 12 feet.....	302	66 feet by 66 feet.....	10
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	13 feet by 13 feet.....	257		

SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

	Lbs. to the Acre.		Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa.....	25	Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye } (for lawn.).....	75
Barley—broadcast.....	100	Grass, Italian Rye.....	30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—hills.....	40	Grass, Red Top.....	30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—drills.....	80	Grass, Timothy.....	20
Beans, Tail or Pole—hills.....	25	Grass, Hungarian.....	25
Beet, Garden.....	6	Millet.....	25
Beet, Sugar.....	6	Hemp—broadcast.....	40 to 50
Beet, Mangel Wurzel.....	6	Melon, Water—hills.....	2 to 3
Broom Corn—drills.....	12	Melon, Musk.....	2
Buckwheat—broadcast.....	45	Oats—broadcast.....	80
Cabbage—in beds to cover an acre } after transplanting.....	4 to 1 1/2	Onions, for Dry Bulbs—drills.....	4
Carrot—drills.....	3	Onions, for Rutabaga—drills.....	30
Clover, Red, alone—broadcast.....	15	Parsnip—drills.....	5
Clover, White, alone—broadcast.....	10	Peas—drills.....	50 to 80
Clover, Alsike—broadcast.....	10	Peas—broadcast.....	150
Corn, Sweet or Field—hills.....	15	Potatoes—hills.....	500 to 600
Corn, to cut green for fodder—drills or } broadcast.....	125	Pumpkin—hills.....	3
Cucumber—hills.....	1 to 2	Radish—drills.....	12
Flax (when wanted for seed).....	30	Rye—broadcast.....	100
Flax (when wanted for fibre).....	50	Spinach—drills.....	12
Grass, Bermuda.....	10	Squash, Bush Varieties—hills.....	4
Grass, Crested Dogtail.....	25	Squash, Running Varieties—hills.....	3
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture).....	50	Tomato—in beds to transplant.....	1 1/2
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawns).....	150	Turnip and Rutabaga—drills.....	2
Grass, Orchard.....	40	Turnip and Rutabaga—broadcast.....	3 to 4
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye } (for meadow.).....	40	Vetches—broadcast.....	100
		Wheat—broadcast.....	100
		Wheat—drills.....	75

Yearly Calendar for the Garden Beautiful

JANUARY.

The New Year's gardening operations should start off with some undoing as well as doing, for active growth on many tropical perennials has ceased and clumps of cannas, caladiums (elephant ears) and bulbous-rooted stuff, the tops of which are touched by occasional frosts, should be taken up and stored for replanting in April.

Prepare beds for pansies in warm sunny spots and enrich the soil with well-rotted manure, mixing and pulverizing all together. Sow seeds of hardy annuals; a list of the best known seeds for present sowing follows: *Arctotis*, *candytuft*, *centaurea*, *columbine*, *coreopsis*, *cosmos*, *dianthus*, *forget-me-not*, *gaillardia*, *phlox*, *poppies*, *mignonette*, *marigold*, *salvias* and *sweet peas*. If you have not yet planted *anemones*, *hyacinth*, *narcissus* and *ranunculus* do so at once, also the first lot of *gladiolus*. Dormant roses may also be planted with profit in January.

FEBRUARY.

February should be a month of hustling in the garden; the returning warmth of the soil by the daily increasing heat of the sun will start all vegetation growing except the strictly tropical. Fertilize lawns and prune roses, spading in about the latter generous quantities of well-rotted manure. Do not, however, prune annual blooming climbers such as *Banksia*, *Cherokee*, *Glazenwood* or *Ophir* or you will prune off your blossoms; trim these sorts at the close of the blooming season, if at all. Deciduous flowering trees and shrubs may now be planted or pruned but beware of more than thinning out as you will cut off many flowers. Propagate *chrysanthemums*, either from cuttings or by division of old roots; they may also be propagated clear down to May. Plant bulbs of *agapanthus*, *amaryllis* and *iris*; also another lot of *gladiolus*. Plant out pansies, *salvias*, stocks and *verbenas*. Still sow hardy annuals but no tender ones.

MARCH.

In March, if an early spring, make lawns, but if backward wait until April. Propagate or divide and replant violets. Plant more bulbs of *gladiolus*, also those of tuberous-rooted

begonias, *tigridias* and *tritonias*, as well as all pot grown bulbs. Plant carnations and divide clumps of *delphinium* golden-rod, perennial *phlox* and *rudbeckia*. Prune *bignonias* and *bougainvilleas*. Propagate *agreatum*, *alternanthera*, *coleus*, *salvias* and general bedding plants. Plant ornamental evergreen trees and shrubs; also the following seeds: *Ageratum*, *balsam*, *snapdragon*, *zinnias* and all summer-flowering plants.

APRIL.

This should be the last month for spring planting and one should put in the soil all seeds, plants and bulbs on hand and unplanted. Plant out the last lot of *gladiolus* bulbs, in half shade if you wish, for late flowers. Also more *tigridias* and some *tuberose*s. Plant out tropical bedders such as *caladiums*, *cannas* and *dahlias*. Put in some more sweet peas, for summer blooms and propagate more *chrysanthemums* and put out early plants of same as well as of *coleus* and tender bedding plants. Sow more annuals. Lawns must be fertilized this month if so far neglected and sow grass or clover seed in bare patches; also make new lawns.

MAY.

Take up and store, in sand if possible, bulbs of *hyacinths*, *narcissi*, etc., that have flowered and are yellowing in the tops. Plant out all classes of annuals. This is the last month for propagation of *chrysanthemums* and plants on hand should be put in the garden. Tuberous-rooted *begonias*, *dahlias*, etc., may still be put out and good results obtained. If your annual flowering roses such as *Cherokee*, *Banksia* and *Glazenwood* are through flowering and need pruning, do it now, for after blooming they make the growth from which comes next season's flowers. The same rule and process follows with deciduous flowering shrubs as: *deutia*, *philadelphus*, *spirea* and *weigelia*.

JUNE.

During this month garden work consists mainly of care, though *dahlia* roots for late fall blooming may be put out now and plants of *begonia* and general bedders may be set out as well as the last lot of *chrysanthemums*. Large, pot-grown plants, for immediate effect, of all classes of

plants should now be put in permanent position. Care must be taken to see that all plant life gets an abundance of water for at present all vegetation is most actively awake and doing its best and is both thirsty and hungry. Keep up active cultivation to conserve the soil moisture and destroy weeds.

JULY.

The first planting of seeds of native, Australian and South African trees and shrubs should be made during July—acacias, eucalyptus, etc. Watch chrysanthemums for suckers and side shoots that are superfluous and cut down main plants (for last time). Plants showing buds now are too forward, the result of neglect and lack of water rather than too rapid growth. Pansies, stocks and sweet peas for winter blooming may now be sown but the two first-named must be closely watched and watered, for this is a dry, hot month. Begin the annual rest of rose bushes by stop watering if your plants have been in place a year or more. Plants put out during the past season must be kept going a month longer and if in very light soil longer still.

AUGUST.

Sow more pansy and stock seeds for winter flowers; also seeds of cinerarias, pinks of all kinds, petunia, primroses, salvias and annual carnations. Cinerarias and primroses will need especial care in sowing and watering for but a little neglect will result in failure. All seeds must have a little shade, at least during the hottest part of the day for August, in California is usually our hottest and driest month for vegetation of all kinds. August is also harvest month for many garden seeds if you have any plants extra well-grown, but do not attempt to save any seeds unless plants are first-class; you can buy them far better and cheaper.

SEPTEMBER.

Many experienced growers defer the sowing of native and Australian tree and shrub seeds until September, though if so done the first week of the month should see the work finished. This is also the last month for moving palms for this year; if not moved now leave till spring. Transplant pansies, stocks, etc., sown for winter use. Pot up your young cinerarias and primroses. For winter flowers sow

seeds of cosmos, coreopsis, centauria, pansies for spring; stocks, also sweet peas. Still rest your established roses and dry up those planted last season. *Watsonia* bulbs will flower early if planted this month.

OCTOBER.

The "brown October days" bring us back to some of the same planting with which we started the New Year. The first planting should be made of what are known as the Dutch bulbs: hyacinths, narcissi, tulips, etc., also bulbs of early spring-flowering lilies, anemones, freesias, ixias, sparaxes and tritonias. Pansy stocks and violets may be put out in permanent place for winter flowers and sweet peas sown now are among the finest of the year. As October begins the season's planting in garden, get all your soil well worked up and fertilized.

NOVEMBER.

All winter and spring-flowering bulbs should be put in during "cold bleak November." If *watsonia*, narcissi and hyacinths, as well as anemones and ranunculus are not beneath the soil do not longer delay their planting if you expect or wish good flowers. Keep up the planting of pansies and stocks. Propagate roses and carnations from cuttings, putting in pure sand in the shade and protected from wind. Spade up unused soil intended for future planting, let it lie in the rough for a while and respade and fertilize again when ready to plant it. Plant out roses, and hardy deciduous trees and shrubs.

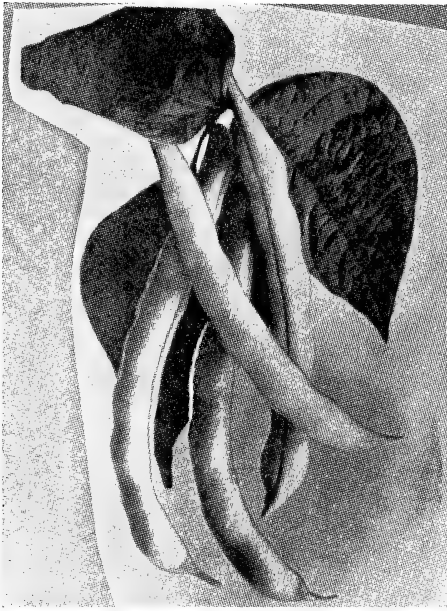
DECEMBER.

Watch boxes of Australian trees and shrubs in their young state for many of them are very tender when small that are hardy with a year's growth. Keep up the planting of beds of pansies and stocks. Deciduous trees and shrubs should all be planted now if of flowering sorts as all come from more severe climes than our own and many flower before leaf growth comes. Store all bulbous plants that have ceased blooming and whose tops are dying. In bulbs plant lilies—*auratum*, *Harrisii*, *longiflorum* and any of *ranunculus*, *sparaxis* or tulips yet out of the ground. Keep rose bushes well watered if copious rains do not fall and rub out side buds on a few, leaving only one terminal and note improvement over former years.

Late Novelties

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD BEANS

This is a decidedly favorite sort in the eastern states, and a valuable addition to the bean family. In the Southwest many people greatly prefer this large bean (often measuring six inches in length) to the regular size. It is very early, which is always a favorable



Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans

factor, tender and absolutely stringless. Every garden should have a few rows of this variety, and we would inform the amateur that we have large orders already booked up for the market gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., 1b. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.00.

WINNIGSTADT CABBAGE

Winnigstadt is no novelty, but we have a splendid stock of seed, and it is such a meritorious cabbage that we feel like pushing the popularity of this variety. The cabbage growers have

long since recognized its fine shipping qualities. Our strain of seed is the very best and we can recommend this variety both for market and home use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., 1b. \$2.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Occidental races have always been very slow to absorb anything from the Chinese, but it is surprising that so few people have learned to appreciate the value of the Chinese Cabbage, which is a type that has been maintained for hundreds of years by that race. In this section it is largely grown for Chinese consumption, and it only remains for Americans to find out its merits to make it a popular garden vegetable. It is tender and crisp and blanches itself perfectly, and is equally good raw or cooked.

Pkt. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, 1b. 6.00.



Chinese Cabbage

THE MONSTROUS BUSH LIMA BEAN

A typical product of the climate and soil of Southern California. It is the largest bean in existence, and the best, having a flavor exactly like the little wild chestnut of the East. No home

gardener will be without this bean after once having grown and tasted it.

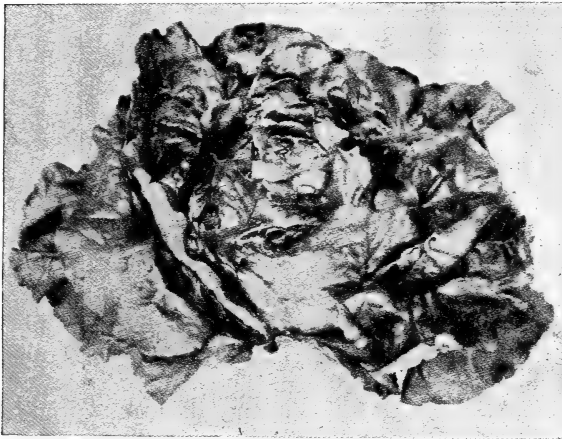
This is surely the bean for the South. Plant six feet apart in rows eight feet apart, allowing only one stalk to grow in a hill.

The vines completely cover the ground, although planted eight feet apart.

Price, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; Postpaid; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

NEW YORK LETTUCE

It is by far the most profitable lettuce grown for market purposes. Its fame has spread from Los Angeles, as it is the variety grown and shipped from there in carloads, as far east as Colorado, and is exclusively used by the best Los Angeles hotels. It is hardy and grows to uniform size, wavy leafed and blanches itself beautifully. Crisp and tender, and of just the right flavor, it never fails to please. We list it in our specialties with our strongest recommendation for either home or market garden. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

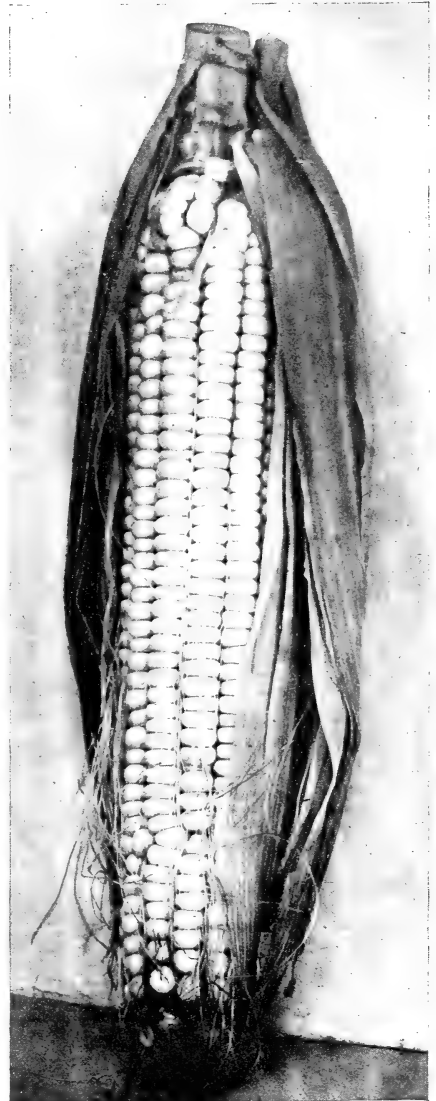


New York Lettuce

OREGON EVERGREEN CORN

Often it has been remarked by eastern people that they have never tasted sweet corn in California equal to that "back home." It is a sure conclusion

they have never eaten Oregon Evergreen, the favorite of the Southwest. The seed that grew the parent of our stock was selected with most elaborate care, thousands of ears of apparently good corn being passed by the inspectors, whose painstaking efforts were rewarded with this splendid seed crop.



Oregon Evergreen Corn

The two-thirds size photograph on this page of two ears will tell more of the size, plumpness and evenness of Oregon Evergreen; but you must have

it on your table before you can appreciate its juicy sweetness, richness and tenderness of kernels. It grows to medium height, produces bountifully, and, as its name implies, can be rotated from the earliest to the latest in the season. Owing to the tightness and thickness of the husk Oregon Evergreen is free from worms, the chief enemy of corn in this section.

You will miss a treat if you fail to include it in your order. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.00.

LEMON CUCUMBER

Every family garden should have several hills of this delicious cucumber; having tasted it once, you will prefer it to the common cucumber. We are safe to predict that the Lemon Cucumber will become a great favorite as a table delicacy. It is an excellent shipper, as proven last spring, when it appeared on the market ahead of all other varieties. Pickled as a gherkin it is delicious. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.



IMPROVED HYBRID CASABA

This is the Prince of all the casabas. The original Turkish casaba brought to this country about thirty years ago, found its ideal home in Southern California. This casaba became hybridized with the Montreal muskmelon. This produced a delicious casaba, but too large and too soft to become a popular market melon for all purposes. The shipper could not use it and the peddler could not handle it with profit,

but the consumer called for it. By careful selection for several years we now have the Prince of all casabas. It is about the size of a large Hackensack muskmelon, a good solid keeper, and shipper, with a most delicious flavor. Whether you plant several hills or several acres, plant this Prince of all.

Be sure to ask for the Improved strain. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, 1 lb. \$2.50.

The Harris Seed Co. Tested Seeds

Vegetable Seed Department

A WORD ABOUT GOOD SEEDS

The foundation for a **good crop** is laid by the planting of **good seed**, without which the time and labor of the planter is lost. Growers should remember this when ordering seeds and bear in mind that the difference in cost between good seed and that which not so good, is trifling when compared with the results obtained.

By continually testing our seeds, and buying from the most reliable growers in the country, we can confidently recommend our seeds as being as good as can be obtained anywhere.

ARTICHOKE

Artichokes are cultivated for the edible bud, which resembles a giant thistle. The plants want a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. In California the seed should be planted in boxes in January and the



Artichoke

young plants transplanted in March or April. While plants usually bear for five or six years, it is advisable to start new ones from seed occasionally. They do not, however, come wholly true from seed, and it is necessary to discard a good many plants, using the best ones only for propagating. The suckers from the large plants are also good for transplanting.

Large Green Globe. The most popular variety. Buds large, globular, deep green, with tint of purple at base. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, lb \$3.50.

Jerusalem or Tuberous-rooted Artichoke. Entirely distinct, and grown exclusively for their large potato-like roots, which are valuable for feeding hogs, the yield often exceeding two tons per acre. They need not be dug, but the hogs can be turned into the field to root them up; one acre will keep twenty head in good condition. The tubers are also edible, and are delicious when well cooked. Write for prices.

ASPARAGUS

Culture for Home Gardens. In January plant roots two or three years old eighteen inches apart in the rows; rows four feet apart.

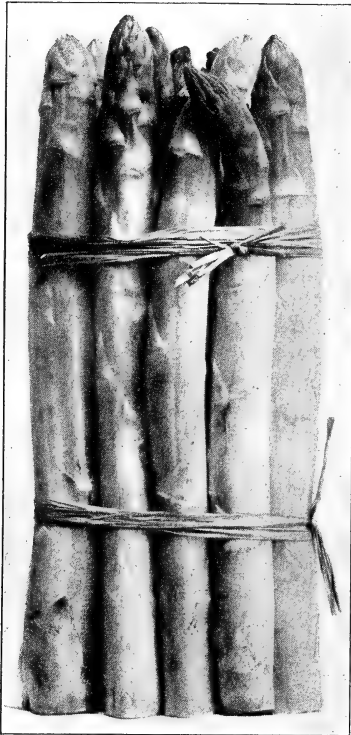
To start a large acreage, the seeds should be sown in drills about fifteen inches apart. Sow in March, and transplant the following January. In fifteen months it will be ready to ship. In some sections earlier.

Every private permanent garden should have a bed of Asparagus. If properly looked after, it will last for twenty years. It is a most delicious vegetable, and has fine medicinal qualities.

Barr's Mammoth. Earlier than and nearly twice as large as Conover's Colossal; also a strong grower and very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 85c.

Palmetto. It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is very early, immensely productive, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety; of large size, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.



Palmetto Asparagus

BEANS

BUSH, GREEN POD

The price on all beans, unless otherwise quoted, is, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10 cts.; 1 lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 65 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

All packets are mailed free. Seeds at pound rates add 10 cents per pound for postage. If ordered by express or rail, charges to be paid by purchaser.

Beans require a light, friable soil with plenty of moisture, and are sensitive to frost. The pole varieties bear heavier crops, but require poles or trellis to run on.

Long Yellow, Six Weeks. A strong rapid grower and matures quickly. Flat pod; very desirable for early forcing.

Stringless Green Pod. Of robust growth, producing beautiful, long, straight, round-podded snaps, which are absolutely stringless. By reason of its unusual hardness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness, and with handsome pods of the finest quality, this is one of the most popular of the green-podded snaps, either for market or family use.

Canadian Wonder. Flat pod; of good flavor; not stringless but tender; nearly as hardy as French Kidney. A great favorite with gardeners for winter or late fall planting. Very luxuriant and continuous bearer.

English or Broad Windsor. The celebrated Broad bean of England. A rich bean of marked flavor; used green, shelled like the Lima; grows on a straight, stiff stalk about 2 feet high. Lb., 10 cts.

Extra Early Refugee. A very early variety; medium length pods; fleshy, round, seeds pink, marbled with red.

Early Mohawk. A splendid variety; hardy and very early. Should be given trial culture.

Extra Early Red Valentine. Round pod, tender; similar to Stringless Green Pod in habit, but not so prolific. Plant from April to August.

BUSH, WAX POD

By mail, 10 cts. lb. extra.

Davis White Kidney Wax. A great variety for the market grower. Very early and hardy, straight long yellow pods. A white seed. A great yielder. The best money maker of all. Good also for White beans to shell.

Golden Wax. One of the most popular in cultivation; pods are long, flat and golden yellow; seed white, mottled with two shades of purplish red.

Prolific German Wax, Black Seeded. This variety takes the place of the old black wax or butter bean and is much better in every respect. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, borne well up from the ground, curved, cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear, creamy white color and remains a long time in condition for use as snaps. Seed small, oblong, jet black.

CLIMBING OR POLE, GREEN PODDED

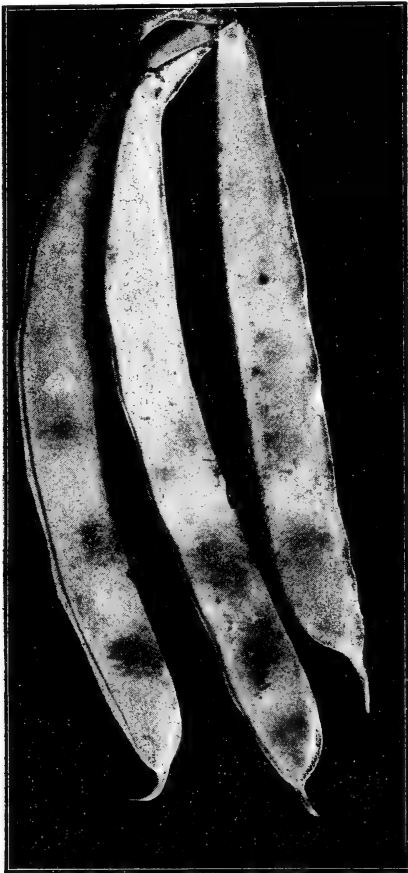
15c. lb.; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Improved Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. The most popular of all pole beans, especially in this section. Vines are vigorous in growth, the pods are immense, often obtaining a length of nine or ten inches, and borne in large clusters. Bright green, very solid, meaty, tender, and stringless when young, assuming a saddle-back shape with age, being broader in width than depth, and becoming somewhat irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dried beans are long, oval, and dun color. Very early and one of the best for general purposes in our list.

Burger's Stringless Green Pod. Sometimes called **White Seeded Kentucky Wonder.** An early prolific sort. The pods are long, tender, and absolutely stringless, and of fine flavor. The beans themselves when dry are excellent for baking.

Scarlet Runner. Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of an excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state.

White Creaseback. Has a small, straight, round pod, very tender, meaty and great to bear. The pods are exceptionally tender and nice for string beans. Also the seed being pure white are nice to put away dry for winter.



Golden Wax Bean

LIMAS, BUSH

Lima Beans by mail, 10c. lb. extra.

Lima. Lima beans are a nourishing and delicious bean, either when used as a green shelled bean or when mature and dry, and are especially adapted to Southern California, where they are grown in their greatest perfection.

Burpee's Bush. The best late dwarf variety. Plant eighteen to twenty-four inches high; very prolific. Pods large, and the beans are also large and heavily ribbed. Will bear until stopped by frost.



Burpee's Lima Bush Bean

Henderson's Bush. The earliest variety we have, being fully two weeks earlier than any other variety. Plant about sixteen inches high and very prolific. Beans are small. Especially recommended where the season is short.

POLE

King of the Garden. One of the best and most popular main crop varieties. It is medium early and has very long pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which are well filled with four or five good-sized beans. The pods are very straight and handsome, and the fine, hardy vines bear abundantly.

BEETS

If ordered by mail, add 10 cents per pound for postage.

May be sown any time of the year in Southern California; soil must be loose and rich, and kept moist for successful growth.

Edmund's Early Blood Turnip. Top small, spreading; ribs and leaf stalks dark red; blades of leaf bright green, with wavy edge; root dark red, interior color purplish red with little zoning; crisp, tender, sweet and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Egyptian. A turnip-shaped variety with dark-red flesh showing zones of a lighter shade. Dark leaves; a good table variety and very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Detroit Dark Red. A splendid deep red turnip beet, with very small upright tops, early maturing, and makes nice, round, finely-shaped roots. This is one of the finest of all for early market or home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Early Blood Turnip. An extra selected stock of Blood Turnip, having larger, coarser top and root than the Detroit Dark Red and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Long Smooth Dark Blood. A very desirable variety for light soils, where roots are easy to dig. Skin very dark brownish-red. Flesh deep blood-red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

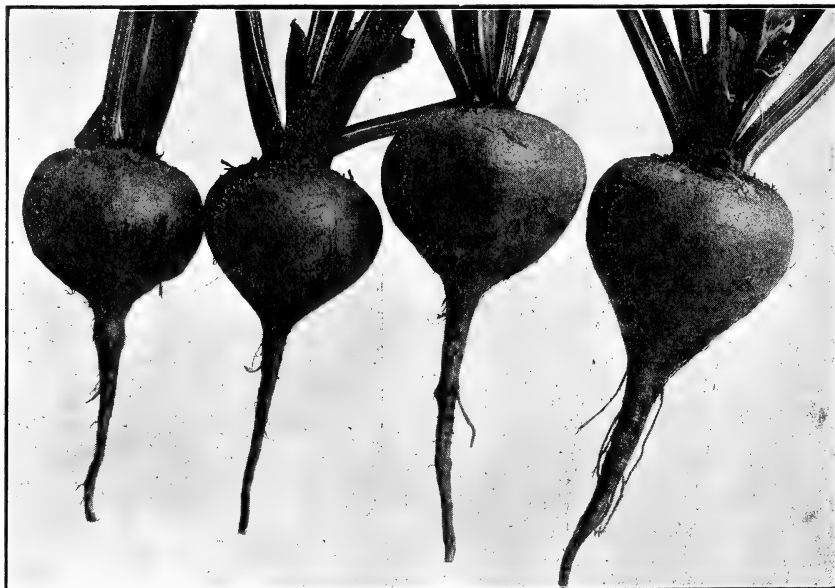


Table Beets

SUGAR AND STOCK BEETS

Mammoth Long Red. The largest of all the mangels and the heaviest cropper. Skin is red; flesh white, zoned with red. This variety produces a larger amount of good feed than any other beet, and is recommended as superior to all others. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Golden Tankard. Recommended on account of its milk-producing qualities. It is of rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yielding heavy crops of fine-shaped roots. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Vilmorin's Improved. One of the richest sorts in cultivation and it will do better on new lands than any other; suffers less from an excess of nitrogen and will keep the best. Size medium; yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. One of the most popular varieties for stock, and one which will succeed well throughout this latitude or farther South. Grows to a large size, is more like Mangel Wurzel in character, but the flesh is sweeter and tenderer; in

fact sometimes used for table. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet. This is considered the most desirable variety for sugar. It is also desirable for feeding to stock. The roots, while rather shorter than some varieties, are thicker in diameter, and yield an immense crop on rich land. The largest diameter is at, or just below, the surface of the soil, then tapering rather quickly. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel. A strain of beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value. The roots are light bronze green, grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored easily and at less than any other root crop. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

French White Sugar. A very hardy variety, producing large crops of very rich food for stock. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

SWISS CHARD

Stem and leaves used for greens; also largely used as a green food for chickens.

A rank grower. Root not edible. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; 1 lb., \$1.25.

BROCCOLI

Should be treated same as cauliflower, which it resembles. It is larger, taller, hardier and easier to grow.

Early Large White. The best variety. Heads white and large. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Purple Cape. Good large heads tinged with purple. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; 1 lb., \$3.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Culture same as cauliflower or cabbage.

Improved Half Dwarf. The standard variety. Grows to two or three feet high and the stem has from 30 to 40 small heads, which are broken off and cooked like cabbage. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CABBAGE

A Few Rules for Planting and Growing Cabbage Successfully.

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

Don't seed too thickly or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim, and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems. Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Prices on all cabbage seed, unless otherwise especially noted, are: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Cabbage Plants. We keep a constant supply of the leading varieties of cabbage plants during the greater part of the year. Price, per dozen, 10c.; per 100, 70c.; for larger quantities, price on application.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.75.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second early sort. The plant is short stemmed, upright and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Head large, oval or nearly round, solid, crisp and tender, maturing with early summer.

Every plant will form a hard head fit for market and will mature much earlier than the Late Flat Dutch or other sorts usually grown for market and shipping. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.75.

Early York. An old favorite, with solid pointed heads, Standard English sort. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.75.



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER

An early, large heading cabbage; plants strong growing with large, spreading outer leaves. Head round, somewhat flattened and keeps longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.75.

Surehead. This cabbage never fails to make a fine, solid, large head, with few outer leaves. It is a vigorous grower, maturing late. First-class main crop variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.75.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick. One of the best second early sorts. Large, flat, compact, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.75.

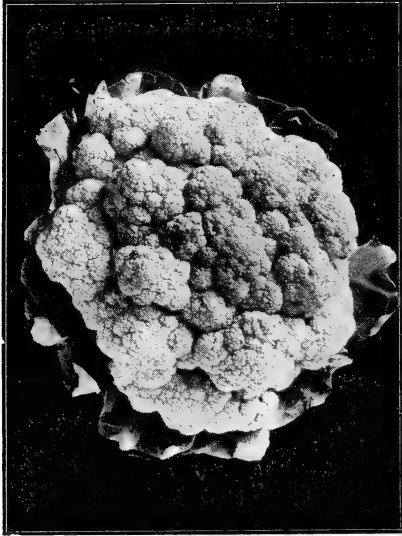
Large, Late Drumhead. A standard winter cabbage for main crop. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.75.

Red Drumhead. Large, deep red, solid head. Used for pickling. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.75.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. A variety that is much prized in Europe, and also by those who are familiar with it in this country. It is very sweet and crisp, and always tender. Heads medium sized and fairly compact. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER

The culture of cauliflower is much the same as that of cabbage, but is adapted to growth in cool weather only. It is a delicious vegetable, and is especially popular with the home or market gardener. Plant the seeds in beds in June, for fall crops, and transplant about the first of August.



Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt

For winter crop, seed may be sown in December, and the plants set in place any time during February.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. An early variety, forming good, solid, white heads. Is very early, and almost as good as the best quality of Snowball. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.50.

Large Algiers. A splendid late variety, eminently adapted for growing in Southern California; heads large, white, solid. One of the best for market gardeners. Our stock is extra fancy. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00.

Early Paris. A hardy, small variety. Easy to grow and forming good heads. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Henderson's Early Snowball. A very superior variety. Largely used by market gardeners. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00.

Large Asiatic and California Favorite. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00; lb., \$12.00.

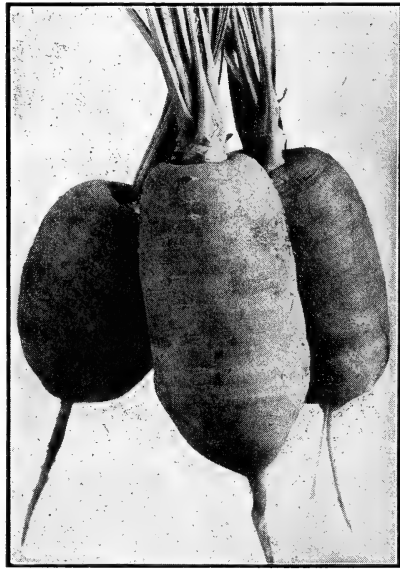
Plants during the season at 15c. per dozen; 75c. per 100.

CARROTS

Good, light, loamy soil is best adapted for the growth of carrots. The short varieties, may, however, be grown on heavy soil if well worked. May be sown any time from September to April. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart. One ounce of seed to 150 feet; three pounds to the acre.

Chantenay. A good general purpose variety; five or six inches long; stump rooted; about three inches thick at top; tapering slightly; bright orange color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Danver's Half Long. The best variety for general purposes and the most largely used, not only for stock raising, but for table use as well. The perfect type is about eight inches long, and about two and a half inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a sort of half point at the bottom. Color is a bright orange-scarlet. It is a very heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.



Oxheart Carrot

Mastodon Stock Carrot. One of the best for stock feeding. This is one of the heaviest cropping carrots grown, and probably yields more tons per acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, crisp and solid, very sweet in flavor, and is eagerly eaten by stock. It differs from White Belgian in shape, the roots being shorter and heavier at the shoulder. An important feature is that they are easily gathered, and do not break in storing and pulling. The roots frequently measure ten to fifteen inches in circumference, and from 18 to 20 tons per acre is not an extravagant claim as to yield. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb. 75c.

French Forcing. The best variety for forcing. Globe shaped; color, bright orange. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Long Orange. One of the best long varieties. A heavy cropper, growing entirely under the ground, preventing the crown from becoming tough and woody. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

Oxheart. A short, heavy, thick variety, heavy yielder, and very desirable especially for heavy soils. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Belgian. Raised exclusively for stock. Grows to be very large size, and is easily gathered. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Improved Short White. The most popular of all white varieties, being a heavy cropper and of a desirable shape to allow easy digging in heavy soils. The true type is very thick in the middle, and should not taper abruptly from the shoulder. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

CELERY

Celery is essentially a market crop, but should be grown in every home garden, as it is a delicious, healthful vegetable. Sow the seed in frame or open ground. When about three inches high, transplant about four inches apart in well pulverized soil to make the plants more stocky; water and protect until well rooted; then transplant in furrows or trenches about 8 or 10 inches deep, four inches apart in the trench. To blanch, draw the earth to the roots from time to time as the plants grow, thus filling up the trench. The soil should be thoroughly enriched by the liberal use of well rotted manure. One ounce of seed will produce about 5,000 plants.

Celeriac. Large, Smooth Prague. Has a turnip shaped bulb with a celery flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Giant Pascal. The most popular of the green winter varieties. Stalks thick, solid, crisp, and of a rich, nutty flavor; blanching easily and quickly. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Golden Self Blanching, or Paris Golden. The most popular variety in use, especially for early crop. The plant is naturally golden-yellow (both stem and leaves), but needs to be blanched to make it brittle and fit for table use. Forms a rather small bunch. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.; lb., \$4.00.

White Plume. An excellent variety for fall and winter use. It is easily blanched; requires but slight banking. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; 1 lb., \$3.00.

New Rose. The best of the red celery; flavor is rather strong, but one of the best winter varieties. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; 1 lb., \$2.00.

CHERVIL

Curled. Resembles parsley, and is grown in the same way. Used for salads and garnishing and for flavoring.

Can be planted any time in the early spring. The leaves should be cut, and if not allowed to run to seed, will keep green for a long time. It is more finely curled and handsome than parsley, and makes an excellent plant for garnishing.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.



Golden Self Blanching

CHICORY

Much used as a salad by the French, also as a substitute for coffee when the roots are cut and ground. The root is also very palatable when cooked. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; 1 lb., \$1.00.

COLLARDS

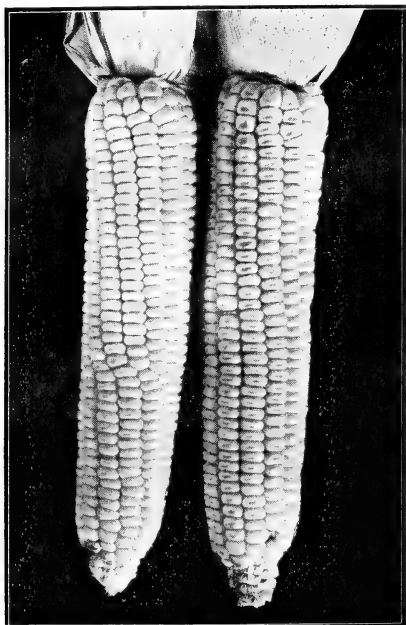
Georgia. A tall, loose form of cabbage, grown in the south as a substitute for cabbage, and which may be successfully grown in summer when cabbage cannot. The leaves, when cooked, are tender, delicate and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS

Early Curled. Leaves finely curled like parsley. The leaves are pungent, and are used to mix with lettuce. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; 1 lb., 50c.

CORN SALAD

Large Seeded. A salad plant used as a substitute for lettuce in salads, or may be cooked like spinach for greens. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 75c.



Early Minnesota

CORN SWEET OR SUGAR

Corn requires rich loam soil, and thorough cultivation. It may be planted in many localities where frost is not common, any time from February to September, and enjoy roasting ears nearly the whole year. Plant in hills from 2½ to 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. Thin to two or three stalks to the hill to insure good-sized ears.

Price on all corn, not otherwise specially noted, is: ¼ lb., 5c.; ½ lb., 10c.; 1 lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 60c.; 10 lbs., \$1.10.

If ordered by mail, add 10c. per lb. for postage.

Black Mexican. Kernels bluish black when ripe, but white when ready for cooking; is very sweet and tender, and a leading favorite.

Country Gentleman. The best for family use. Has long white cob closely filled with long white kernels irregularly on cob. It is very finely flavored and sweet.

Early Minnesota. One of the earliest, with good sized ears; suitable for market or home use.

Late Mammoth. The largest ears of any variety. Kernels very large and broad. The best for late crop.

Early Mammoth. One of the best of the large varieties. Fills well; is very hardy, and less liable to the attack of worms than other varieties.

Early White Cory. An extra early variety; very white when cooked; ears small grain of excellent quality.

Oregon Evergreen Corn. See Novelties. Page —.

Stowell's Evergreen. More used in Southern California than any other variety. A good bearer of large, well-filled ears of best quality. The stalk is a rank grower, and useful for dairy fodder. A favorite with market gardeners.

FIELD CORN

Unless otherwise specially noted, price per lb., 10c.; 5 lbs., 35c.; 10 lbs., 60c.

If ordered by mail, 10c. per pound for postage.

Extra Early Adams. The earliest of all corn, and the first to make ears. Plant dwarf and stocky and grains of fair quality.

Hickory King. Kernel white; largest grain and smallest cob of any white corn known.

Iowa Golden Mine. Similar to above except in color, which is a bright golden yellow.

King of the Earliest. A yellow dent variety, and a sure cropper.

King Philip. An old Eastern favorite; very early; long ears; grains coppery red. A satisfactory variety for this section.

Longfellow. A yellow flint variety; large ear; small cob and a heavy yielder.

Leaming. The best yellow corn on the market. A rank growing, leafy stalk makes it valuable for fodder as well as grain. Early; kernels long and deep; cob small.

Sanford White Flint. An early, tall variety, bearing large ears which are well filled with long, pure white kernels. The very best white corn on the market.

FODDER CORN

Evergreen Sweet. A splendid crop for the dairy farmer, producing very large crops of the best fodder. 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Sweet Fodder. Very similar to above, except that it is somewhat quicker grower. 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

POP CORN

Golden Champion. Absolutely the best pop corn in the world. Large, smooth, yellow ears; very prolific. Per lb., 10c.

White Rice. A very popular variety; very prolific; small ear; kernels long and sharp pointed. Per lb., 10c.; 5 lbs., 40c.

CUCUMBERS

Culture.—Plant from March to September in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, 8 to 10 seeds in a hill. Cover half an inch deep. When danger of insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

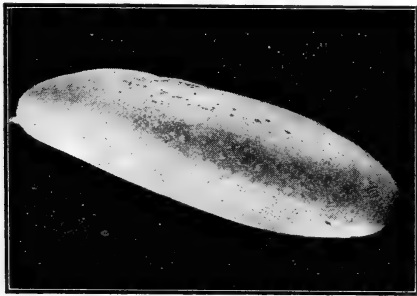
The Emerald. A new sort introduced by the Livingstons. Long, straight and dark green and as smooth as an egg. It has absolutely no prickles or spine on it and from start to finish is perfectly smooth and dark rich green in color. It does not turn yellow in ripening, but remains the same color. It does not set thick enough to be valuable for pickles, but for slicers they are just the thing. In market it outsells all others two to one. It will keep a week after picking and look just as fresh as ever. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.

Boston Pickling. One of the best for pickling. Dark green, and a prolific bearer. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Frame. A well known small variety suitable for pickling or slicing. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.

Fordhook Famous. Vine a rank grower and a heavy bearer of remarkably large, dark green, crisp and tender fruit. This is of recent introduction, but is easily the leader of all the cucumber family. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Long Green. Long and crisp. An old, well known and popular variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.



White Spine Cucumber

Japan Climbing. Suitable for training over a trellis. Fruit long, dark green, crisp and tender. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., \$1.00.

White Spine. A vigorous growing vine. Fruit large and an abundant bearer. A favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.25.

Lemon Cucumber. See Page

EGG PLANT

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it will always call for it, as it has a rich flavor all its own that is fine. Plant and tend the same as tomatoes, and it is just as easy to get a crop.



New York Purple Improved Egg Plant

Black Beauty. A very early variety; rich purple black in color; one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; lb., \$4.00.

Early Long Purple. A very early and profitable variety. Fruit long and rich dark purple. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.50.

NEW YORK EGG PLANT

No greater delicacy ever came from the garden than the egg plant. New York is an early variety of the large, oval-shaped, deep purple kind that tastes surprisingly like oysters when fried, and is of an indescribably delicate and alluring flavor when stewed.

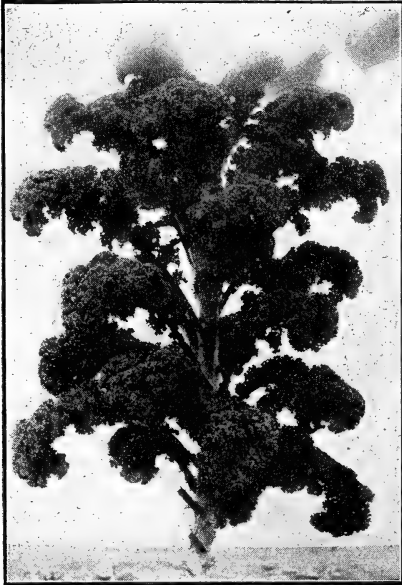
This variety is a great producer, fifty to sixty pounds having been grown from one plant. It has been perfected beyond any tendency to pithiness or dryness. It has taken its place as the standard for quality among the egg plants. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

ENDIVE

Salad vegetable, which is very popular for winter use. Sow the seed in late summer and thin the plants to six inches apart. When quite well grown, tie the outer leaves at the top, thus blanching the inner leaves and heart. Use from December to April.

Broad-leaved Batavian. Leaves broad, light green; best for soup. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Green Curled. The most universally used variety and a very attractive plant. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



Tall Curled Scotch Kale

HORSERADISH ROOTS

Every garden should have a few roots of this valuable vegetable. We keep a constant supply of roots during the season. Dozen, 25c.; 100, \$1.75.

KOHL RABI

A plant forming a solid bulb entirely above ground, bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part and when cooked resembles a turnip, and should be sown and treated in the same manner. It cannot be transplanted successfully.

Early White Vienna. The most desirable variety. It is very early and has small tops. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

Early Purple Vienna. Similar to above, but has flesh of a purple color. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

KALE

A species of cabbage forming a mass of leaves which are cooked as greens. Sow in September for winter use.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 80c.

Tall Curled Scotch. A hardy variety growing about 2½ feet high making a beautiful plant. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 80c.

Jersey or Tree Kale. Of vigorous growth for chickens and stock only. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 80c.

LEEK

A species of onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild and delicious root, stem or neck. It can be planted in rows and the young plants thinned to about four inches. When well grown hill up with earth to get a long white stem. Seed should be planted in June for good plants in the fall and winter. Leek is a vegetable of unusual merit, and is not half appreciated by the American people, while it is regarded as a great favorite by many of our foreign population.

American Flag. A very good, strong-growing variety, forming large stems of good flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

London Flag. A large, strong and hardy plant. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

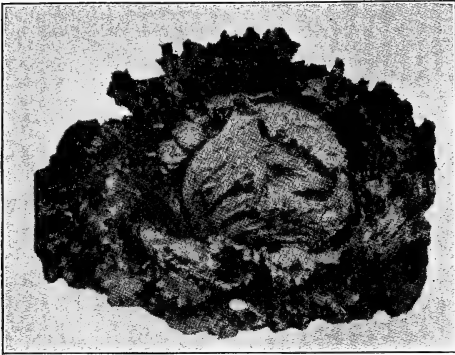
LETTUCE

Lettuce is represented by four distinct classes or types—by the thick-leaved, smooth-edged cabbage-heading type; the curly and thin-leaved, tight-heading crisp type; the curly and thin-leaved bunching or non-heading type; and the Cos or celery type. There are early, medium early and late varieties of each type, as well as those especially adapted for winter, spring, summer and autumn uses. For the ordinary house garden, it is desirable to use one variety of each type, and several plantings should be made to secure a succession. The seed should be planted in rows eighteen inches apart, as early as possible, and the young plants of cabbage varieties should be thinned to four inches apart. Varieties that do not head may be left quite thick, and when fairly well grown, those thinned out may be used.

Big Boston. A popular market variety, used largely in the South to grow winter lettuce for Northern markets. A light-green cabbage variety, slightly tinged with brown in the head. Has a particularly fine golden buttery head. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

California Cream Butter. This is a favorite lettuce; of a rich, creamy yellow; stands the summer heat better than the other varieties and forms a very hard head. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.

Iceberg. A beautiful large heading variety; crisp and brittle; color, bright green, tinted with brown at ends and curled at edges. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.



Iceberg Lettuce

Improved Hanson. Heads grow to remarkable size, resembling cabbage. This is a general favorite for home or market use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

Paris White Cos or Romaine. A highly esteemed variety. The leaves are thick and large; fold in of themselves and blanch quickly. Crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.25.

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

Black-Seeded Simpson. One of the best. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson. A favorite early sort; large, loose head. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.



Prize Head. Large, loose leaved sort; leaves of brownish cast and very large. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.

We can supply at the same prices noted above: Tennisball, Yellow Seeded Butter, etc.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept from 50 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture or corral, procure good rich soil and add twice the amount of fresh horse manure. Mix this compound well and prepare a bed, say, four feet wide. Put down a thin layer, pounding it down hard, and go on until you have a bed twelve or eighteen inches thick. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls to about 50 degrees, the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut, about two inches deep and six inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about two inches deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean hay about a foot thick, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing about thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil. Moisten with warm water and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil.

English Mushroom Spawn. Comes in pressed bricks weighing about 20 ounces; 40 cents a brick.

French Mushroom Spawn. Per box, \$1.00, or in smaller quantities at same rate.

MUSKMELONS

For home culture, plant as space will permit. For general culture, in hills five feet apart each way. No crop is more benefited by high state of fertility and cultivation. Plant when danger of frost is over and after the third leaf appears thin to two strong plants in each hill. This will leave sufficient plants to thoroughly cover the ground when full grown. They should have plenty of water, especially after fruiting begins. Plenty of water during the fruiting season is of the greatest importance. One ounce of seed to 100 hills.

Burrell's Netted Gem. A fine strain of Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Has a small seed cavity; rich and solid meat. Is well netted, of uniform size and has no superior among muskmelons. Flesh salmon colored. A greatly improved variety of the well known Paul Rose, which it has superseded altogether. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

Emerald Gem. A salmon fleshed variety of remarkably good quality and flavor. Fruit medium size, round, slightly flattened at the ends. Skin thick and only slightly netted. Ripens close to rind. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

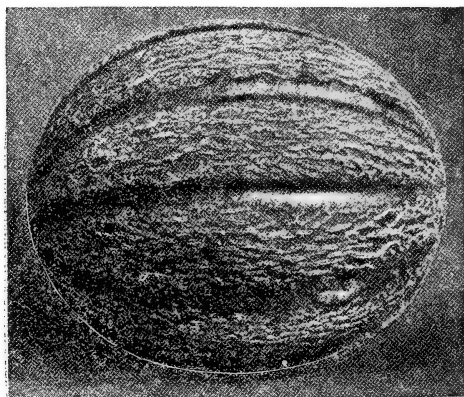
Extra Early Hackensack. An early variety; green fleshed and very delicious. Fruit round and very thick meat. A general favorite. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.25.

Miller's Cream or Osage. Salmon flesh variety; large, skin dark green, slightly netted and ribbed. A medium late variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.25.

Montreal Market. A large fruited variety; nearly globular with flattened ends. Flesh light green; heavy netted. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.25.

Musser's Superb Muskmelon. No grower need hesitate to plant it, for if the consumer once gets a taste of this melon he will insist on having it as long as it is possible to get it. Price, pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

Rocky Ford. A famous cantaloupe. The universal favorite of the market gardener, and planted more extensively than all other muskmelons combined. We take especial pains with our selection of seed of this variety and recommend it to all growers. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.



Rocky Ford Musk Melon

CASABAS

Genoa Casaba, or Italian Winter Melon. Plant April 1st to June 15th. This is the winter melon that has made Italy and Spain famous. The American Consul at Madrid recommended the melon to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. All tourists returning from Southern Europe speak of this melon as a midwinter fruit worth the expense of the trip to enjoy eating thereof. Pick it when the yellow shows through the green, giving the melon a dull gray color. Keep in a cool, dry place until slightly soft; then it is delicious. It attains perfection anywhere in the Southwest. Seems to do better on damp land. Price pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 90c.; 1 lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Improved Hybrid Casaba. See Page 10.

Santa Claus. The name is appropriate to this Melon. You can send nothing more delicious to your eastern friends for a Christmas present. The rind has the appearance of the mottled Pomegranate Musk-

melon. The shell is hard and about one-eighth of an inch thick. There is no seed cavity. The seeds are embedded in a jelly-like pulp. The light green flesh is absolutely stringless. Its flavor excels anything in the melon line; it is in a class by itself. Plant April 1st to June 1st. Pick when the green turns to bright yellow. Put away until slightly soft. Price pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

MUSTARD

Brown or Black. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 40c.

Chinese Green Mustard. Very delicious vegetable. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.

Mustard Giant Southern Curled. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

New Chinese. Used for greens; leaves very large; 14 to 16 inches long. Flavor very agreeable. Valuable as a green food for poultry. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

White English. Used for salads and medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.

OKRA

Perkin's Mammoth. Plant dwarf; very productive. Produces beautiful long slender green pods which remain tender a long time. A choice variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

ONIONS

Select fine, light soil and manure heavily with the oldest and strongest compost that can be procured. Plow to a depth of 5 inches, and work well with the cultivator. Plow again at right angles with the first furrows, and again thoroughly cultivate. The ground will then be in fine working order, and should be leveled smoothly with a rake. Drill 14 inches apart, sowing the seed thinly; cover a quarter of an inch deep with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand finally 4 inches apart. Keep clean from weeds and take care that the earth does not accumulate around the bulbs, but allow them to bottom above the ground. When the greenness has left the tops of the onions, pull them and let them dry a few days before storing. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill. Four pounds to the acre.

Australian Brown. An early and very hardy variety. Does especially well in this country. Should be planted early on low, moist ground to get the best results. Skin is thick and the color is rich brown. It is the best keeper of the onion family. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

Large Red Weathersfield. Best known and most widely used red variety. The flesh is firm and hard and an excellent keeper and a very heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.; lb., \$2.00.

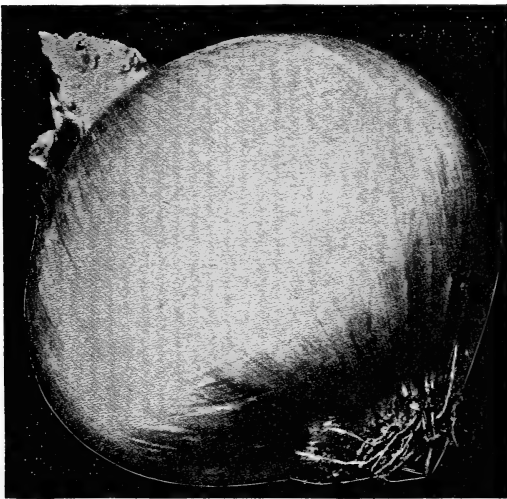
Mammoth Silver King. An early, large, white, flat variety. Is not a keeping sort nor a good shipping variety, but is valuable for home use and nearby markets. Is very mild and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Prize Taker. A very large globe-shaped variety with light yellow skin and white flesh of mild flavor. It produces heavy crops. Is a good keeper and popular as a market variety. Fair specimens often weigh from two to three pounds. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$1.75.

Southport White Globe. A pure white globe-shaped variety. Forms handsome hard onions with wax-like, pearl-white flesh. Is used a great deal for green onions owing to the clear white stem. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

White Portugal or Silver Skin. A beautiful white onion of good shape and mild flavor. It is early and very superior for both family and market use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; lb., \$3.00.

White Bermuda. (Imported seed.) A very early variety; almost exclusively grown for market in Southern California, Arizona and Texas, where it is sown in the fall and harvested in the spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish straw and its shape is flat. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.



Prize Taker

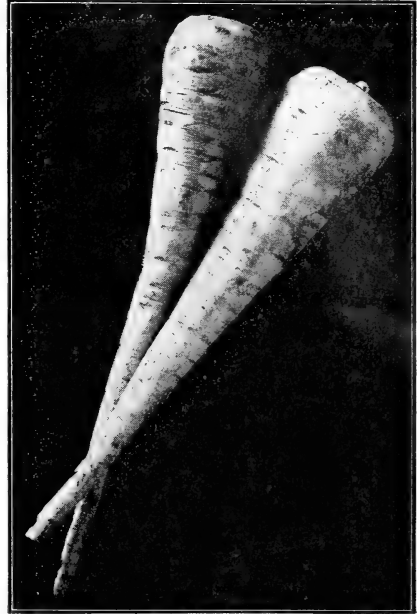
White Queen. A very early white onion. Rather small and does not keep well. Is of fine, mild flavor, and largely used for home-made pickles. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. This onion is the standard winter sort in many markets. The shape is almost globe form and the bulbs

are quite large, with thin necks, ripening down well. The skin is a fine brown, orange yellow, while the flesh is pure white, solid and of good quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.50.

ONION SETS

We carry in stock at all times, during their season, yellow and white bottom sets at the lowest market price, which we quote on application.



Hollow Crowned Parsnip

PARSNIP

A well-known vegetable for table use; also valuable for stock. Requires rich, moist soil. Sow in drills one and one-half inches deep and about 18 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of row.

Improved Guernsey. The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are larger in diameter. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.

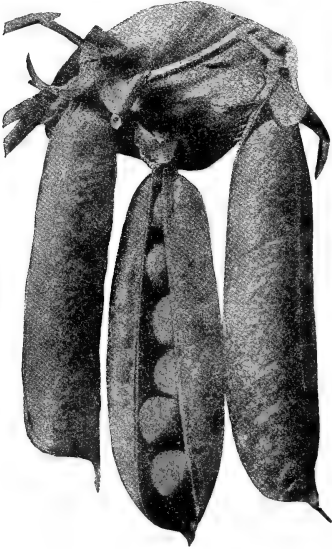
Hollow Crowned. The best parsnip and the one most universally grown. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.

PARSLEY

Rich, moist soil is required for this plant. Used for garnishing dishes of meat or cooked in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for family use. The leaves should be cut often to prevent the plants from going to seed. Sow seed in drills, one ounce to 100 feet.

Fine Doubled Curled. A dwarf variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

Champion Moss of Triple Curled. A fine curled, bright green and very ornamental variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.



Prosperity Pea

PEAS

The pea is one of our most important crops. It is easily grown, hardy and can be raised at all seasons of the year successfully, except in two or three of the hottest months. Beginning in September, a succession of crops may be sown and a continuous supply of this delicious vegetable may be had until the following June. The seed needs to be planted thick for home use. Sow in drills one pound to 50 feet of row, and for field culture, 200 pounds to the acre. Price of all varieties except when otherwise specially noted, is as follows: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c.; 1 lb., 20c. By mail, 10c. per pound extra.

American Wonder. An early dwarf variety bearing short, thick, well filled pods. A prolific bearer; easily grown and very early. The flavor is especially fine and the best early variety for all purposes.

Champion of England. Vines tall, productive and of the best quality.

Dwarf Sugar. Edible pods. Pods very sweet and of delicious flavor. Cook same as snap beans.

Gradus or Prosperity. One of the very best tall-growing, early varieties, with long pods which are long pointed and well filled with very sweet, large, fine flavored peas. The plant is not very hardy in cold weather, but is a good spring and summer pea.

Premium Gem. The best and most popular dwarf, wrinkled variety, especially with market gardeners. It grows about fifteen inches high and bears good sized pods which are filled with six to eight peas of especially fine, sweet flavor.

Stratagem. A semi-dwarf variety with large leaves and large pods. The peas are dark green, wrinkled, and of good quality. Of all the peas we list and all of those we have tried, we do not know of another variety so well adapted to most sections of our coast as Stratagem. It is planted in large quantities by the gardeners for market.

Yorkshire Hero. The most favored pea in California, more being used than of all other varieties together. It is a strong bearer, extremely hardy and more certain of producing a full crop than any other variety.

Telephone. The greatest of the tall peas. Handsome, well filled pods of large size and good quality. The heaviest cropper known of the pea family.

Write for prices on larger quantities of peas.

PEPPERS

To propagate pepper plants, more than ordinary heat is required. Should therefore be sown either under glass or in a prepared bed with an under layer of fresh horse manure. To produce the required heat, sow the seed in the bed about March 1st and when about six inches high, transplant. Keep well watered, and in cultivating, draw the earth toward the plant, hilling up slightly.

Nocera. The earliest large sweet Pepper in the market. Very productive; fruit even, large and of a mild flavor; turns crimson as it matures. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, lb. \$2.50.

Cayenne. The well-known, popular variety. Strong and pungent, having long, pointed, bright scarlet fruit. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c; lb. \$2.25.

Chinese Giant. An extremely large and desirable variety. The flesh is thick, tender and sweet. In great favor on account of its size and good qualities. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, lb. \$6.00.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. The most popular variety for stuffing. Fruit large, round and about three inches long. When ripe, the fruit is glossy blood red. Plant grows about two feet high. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

Mexican Chili. Very useful, common and productive. Of good size, strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$2.50.

PUMPKINS

All the vining plants are sensitive to frost and cannot be planted while there is yet danger of freezing. Any well cultivated, moderately rich soil is suitable for pumpkins. Plant in hills from six to eight feet apart each way, five or six seeds to the hill. When well started, thin to three plants. One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and two pounds to the acre.

Early Sugar. A small, yellow, fine grained, sweet and prolific variety. Color yellow. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.

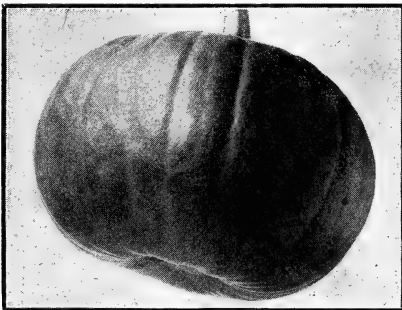
Common Field. Large, very commonly used for stock. Varies in color and size, but is very productive and easily grown. Lb., 25c.; by mail, 35c.

Connecticut Field. A fine, large, orange colored variety, used principally for stock feeding. The skin is smooth and ribbed and the flesh is brittle and sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Large Cheese. A very large, flattened variety about two feet through. When ripe the flesh is a rich cream color. Quality fine. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

Mammoth Tours. Very large pumpkin, often weighing 150 pounds. Very productive and valuable for stock. Skin reddish yellow; flesh rich orange in color. Pkt., 5c.; lb., \$1.00.

Pie Pumpkin. A small, round, yellow sort, used principally for cooking. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.



Pie Pumpkin

RADISHES

Radishes can be successfully raised any time of the year, selecting sunny spots in winter and shady nooks in the heat of summer. Succeed best in soft, moderately rich garden soil not over moist or too heavy. Sow in drills. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet. Except as otherwise specially noted, the prices on all radishes are as follows: Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c., lb. 75c.

Chartier. A very long variety and larger in diameter and general size than Long Scarlet. Keeps hard and crisp longer than most varieties, and is an excellent garden sort. Color bright rose with lighter colored tip.

Early Long Scarlet. The best known and most popular variety. Pinkish color; tight and firm.

Half Long Deep Scarlet. A shorter, olive shaped variety, with half stump-root and sloping top. Color, bright scarlet. Valuable in forcing.

Early Scarlet Globe. A universal favorite, owing to its quick growth and fine, bright scarlet color.



Early Scarlet Globe

French Breakfast. A desirable early variety; olive shaped; scarlet, with white tips. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 90c.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. A handsome early variety of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 90c.

White Chinese. A very large winter sort; firm, crisp and of excellent flavor.

Long White Japanese. A winter variety, growing frequently 2 feet long and about 3 inches in diameter. Skin, white; flesh, solid and tender, and very pungent. A staple article of diet with the Japanese, who use it both green and dried. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.00.

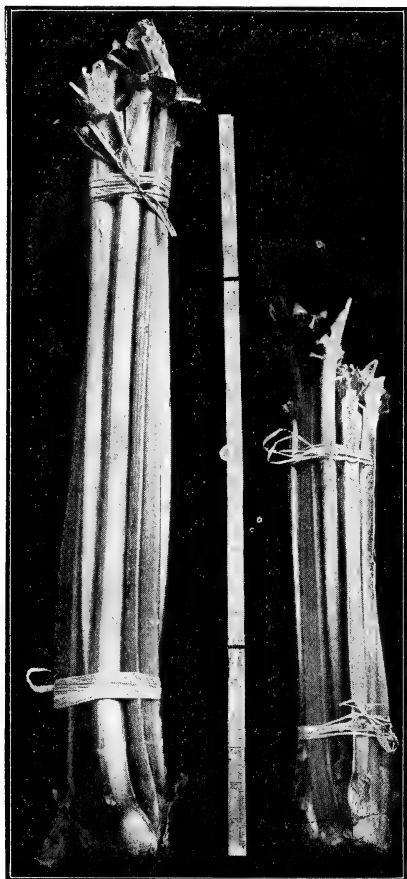
White Icicle. Half long, very crisp and of quick growth and delicious flavor.

White Strasburg. One of the best; suitable for summer.

Long Black Spanish. A winter variety with almost black skin and white flesh. Roots about six inches long.

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT

A valuable substitute for fruit. We carry in stock seed of standard varieties, but owing to the fact that it takes two years from the seed before the stalks can be used, it is better to set out roots, as the stalks can be used in the same season.



The New

The Old

Crimson Winter Rhubarb

Burbank's Winter Crimson. This is a product of such great merit that it is impossible to adequately describe it with brevity. It has been in use several seasons, but it is still almost impossible to secure enough to supply the demand. It will produce stalks the year through, and is especially productive from October to May, and because of the absence of small fruits at this season, for which it is a splendid substitute, it is especially desirable. The stalks are of medium size, deep crimson color and entirely free from strings and woody fiber. Much less acid than other sorts and has a tinge of strawberry flavor. On account of its long season and quick

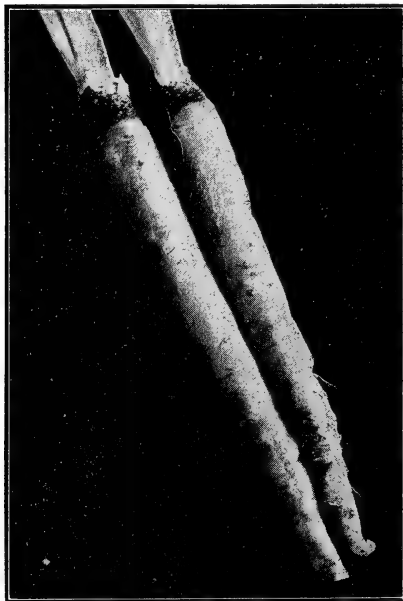
growth, it is extremely desirable either for home use or market. One-year-old roots, 10c each; three 25c, 100 \$7.00. Crimson Winter seed, pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; lb. \$6.00.

ROSELLE

The Lemonade Plant of Queensland. An annual plant that has been sufficiently tested to indicate its great value and to warrant more extended cultivation. The fruit resembles the scarlet podded okra, and is used for making jelly and jam. The jelly is superior to guava or currant, and is labeled as "Queensland Jelly" and shipped from Australia to all parts of Europe. It is easily grown from seed, grows rapidly, resists drought and is very ornamental. It costs less to raise than any other fruit, and it requires no picking or cleaning after gathering. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, lb. \$5.00.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Cultivate the same as parsnips. Sow in drills from August to November, as it is principally useful as a winter vegetable and thrives best in cool weather.



Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Sandwich Island. This new and superior variety has so nearly superseded all others that it is the only one demanded and the only variety we carry in stock. It is of an enormous size; very productive, tender and delicious. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.25.

SEED POTATOES

We can supply, in their season, choice seed of the following varieties: Early Rose, Burbank and Early Ohio. Prices on application.

SPINACH

An easily grown plant, the seed of which may be planted in the fall to secure good spinach early in the spring or even throughout the winter. The better and richer the soil, the larger and more tender the leaves will be. As a field crop for the market garden, use 8 pounds of seed per acre. For the home garden use one-half ounce for 100 feet of row.

Victoria. A long-standing variety with long, slightly savoyed leaves. Deep green and hardy. Forms good, edible leaves for a long period. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 40c.

New Zealand. Entirely different from the true Spinach in type in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer, being quickly replaced by a new growth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 60c.

Prickly or Fall. The most common in use, as well as the best, and especially adapted for winter use. Long, thin leaves and very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 35c.

SQUASHES

Light, warm soil is best adapted to the growth of the squash. The seed should not be sown until all danger from frost is past. Plant in hills, prepared in the same manner as for cucumbers and melons, the bush kind about 4 feet apart, and the running varieties from 6 to 9 feet apart, according to their nature, as some will run more than others. Plant about one-half dozen seed in each hill. The earth about the plants should be kept loose and clear from weeds until runners are well started. Cutting off the leading shoots of the running varieties is recommended as having a tendency to promote growth and early maturity of the fruit. One ounce of seed will plan from 15 to 50 hills.

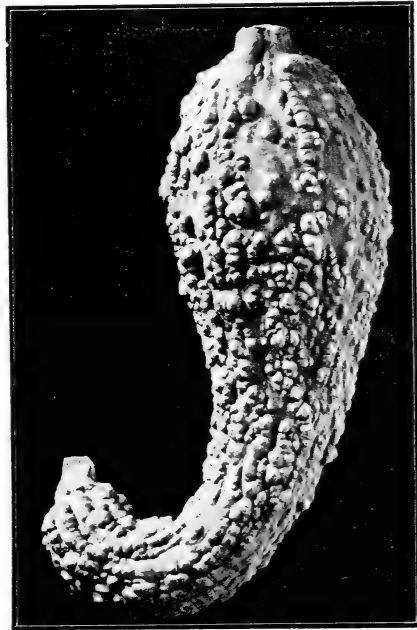
Boston Marrow. A well-known fall variety of rich orange color; good keeper and very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 80c.

Early White Bush Scaloped. A very early variety, universally planted for home and market garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Golden Hubbard. An exceptionally attractive variety of the true Hubbard type. At maturity the color is red and the flesh bright orange. It is very productive and a trifle earlier than the common Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Hubbard. The best of all winter varieties; shell hard, size large. Vine is a strong grower. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. 85c.

Italian Squash. Like the Italian cucumber, should be used when quite young. When stewed it has a rich creamy flavor not equaled by any other squash. Some gardeners have made considerable money making a specialty of growing it. For the family garden we would recommend its use instead of the small white bush scallop, because of the excellent flavor, and it is much more prolific. Price, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.



Yellow Crook Neck Summer Squash

Mammoth Chili. Of immense size and very productive. Single specimens have been produced weighing 200 pounds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.25.

Summer Crook Neck. A very rich, fine flavored summer squash. Very early and productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

Also English Vegetable Marrow, Sibley, Fordhook Early.

TOMATOES

The tomato does not thrive in cold weather. Needs warmth and reasonably good soil and kept moist by trench irrigation. Never spray tomatoes, as it blasts the fruit. Sow in seed beds early in February. Transplant to boxes or pots when about three inches high, giving plenty of room that they may grow strong and stocky plants. A good practice is to transplant them into pasteboard or old strawberry boxes and transplant without the moving of the box. The standard varieties for field culture should be set no less than eight feet apart each way.

Acme. A tall variety, medium early. Flattish globe fruit; purplish color and medium size. The fruit is smooth and uniform. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel. A new variety of great merit that is early and bears continuously through the season. The fruit is large, smooth, uniform and the quality and flavor are not equaled by any other variety. It has all the good points of the tomato family and might well supersede all other varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf variety, sometimes called the tree tomato on account of its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium sized, smooth, uniform and of a purplish carmine color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.



Spark's Earliana Tomato

Livingston's Perfection. A tall variety with medium sized, globular, uniform fruit, which is smooth and well ripened to the skin. Color, bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

Ponderosa. Fruit of enormous size. Good bearer, but coarse and only fair quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, lb. \$3.50.

Sparks' Earliana. The earliest tall variety, forming ripe fruit much earlier than any other variety. The fruit is large, smooth, of a bright scarlet color, and of fine quality. Very valuable for early market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.75.

Stone. A fine variety for main crop. The one largely used for canning. Vine fine and prolific. Fruit large, uniform and of good quality. Color, bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

TOBACCO

Seed may be started in hotbeds or sown in the open as soon as the ground is warm, in rich, dry soil. Cover the seed lightly, pressing the ground firmly after sowing. When sufficiently grown, transplant in rows two feet apart, in land that has been fertilized with some form of potash. One ounce will produce plants sufficient for one acre.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Makes a large, strong plant about five feet high with leaves from two to three feet in length and about 12 to 15 inches wide. Large leaves for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, lb. \$3.00.

Havana. Produces dark brown leaves of the best flavor. Is a heavy cropper and early. American grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, lb. \$3.00. Cuban grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00.

TURNIPS

While turnips are a favorite fall and winter vegetable, they may be raised in spring and summer also, with proper selections and sowings. They are very easily raised, but to secure the best results need a rich, loamy soil and be well worked to insure a quick growth and the best quality. A succession of crops may be raised from September to June.

Amber, or Yellow Globe. One of the best yellow fleshed varieties. Skin also clear yellow. Is of large size and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

Early White Egg. An egg shaped variety; fine grained; mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap Leaf). A medium sized, flat variety; clear white, early, and of fine flavor. A fine table variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

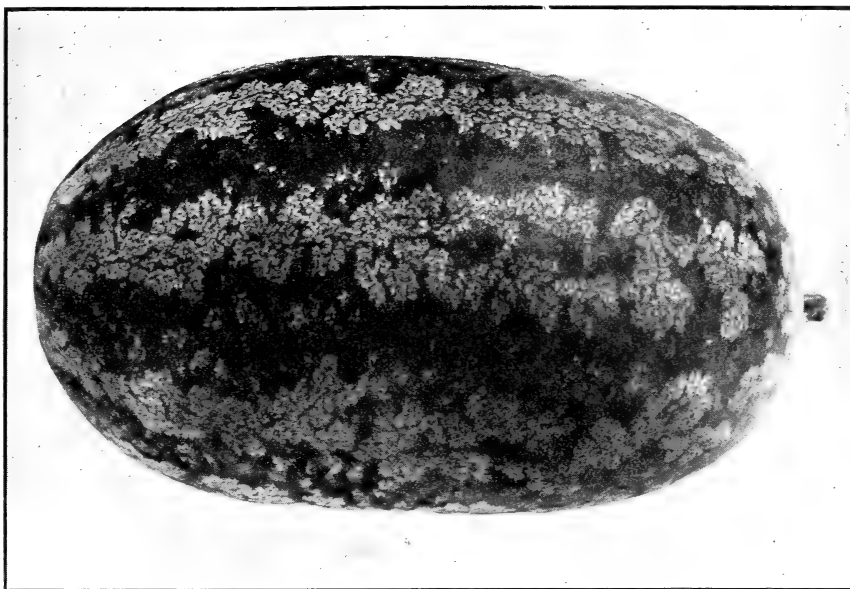
Golden Ball. A large, round, smooth variety; fine quality; skin yellow; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. A quick maturing, productive variety; flesh white and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

RUTABAGA

Improved Yellow. Standard sort for both stock feeding and table use. Flesh yellow, solid and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

Large White. A white variety of fine quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c.



The Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

WATERMELONS

Light sandy or gravelly soil is necessary for the best watermelons, as they will not thrive on heavy or adobe soils. The soil should be extremely rich and fertilizing in the hill is commonly practiced. Plant in hills six to eight feet apart each way one inch deep. Six or eight seeds to the hill and thin to three strongest plants. Watermelons require plenty of water and good cultivation. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. seed to the acre.

Chilian or Cannonball. This superb melon has practically superseded all other watermelons in Southern California both for market and home use, and this favor we think is rightfully placed, as it has the good points of all the other melons and some possessed by none others. It is quite round, dark green, rind exceedingly thin but hard, and is a good shipper. A deep crimson clear through to rind and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.00.

Kleckley's Sweet. A new and very desirable variety for family use or home market. Will not stand shipping as the rind is thin and brittle. Fruit medium size, oval and dark green. Flesh dark red and very sweet. It has a sweet honey-like flavor; universally admired. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.00.

Pasadena. This delicious melon originated in Riverside. Mr. Charles Richardson named it the Pasadena because that city consumed his entire crop. The rind is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick from stem to blossom end, a deep red flesh, sweet to the rind. Mr. Charles Richardson says he cannot sell any other melon until these are all gone. We have only a limited supply of the seed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

We have in stock the following standard varieties, at the uniform price of pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.00; Kentucky Wonder, Seminole, Finney's Early and Monte Cristo.

HERBS

We can supply the following list of herbs in pkts. 5c each, per dozen 50c:

Anise,	Horehound,
Balm,	Lavender,
Basil,	Marjoram,
Caraway,	Sage,
Catnip,	Tansy,
Dill,	Thyme,
Sweet Fennel,	Wormwood.

HERBS

Pot, Culinary and Medicinal.

Herbs in general, delight in a rich, mellow soil. Sow the seed any time throughout the year, in shallow drills one foot apart; cover lightly with fine soil, and when up a few inches, thin out to proper distances apart, or transplant into prepared beds. Care should be taken to harvest properly; do this on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom. Dry quickly in the shade, pack closely in bottles or dry boxes to exclude the air; this will insure their being preserved in good condition for future use. Varieties in the list marked * are perennials.

Dill. This herb is used in large quantities in the making of Dill Pickles; also for flavoring vinegar. The seed has medicinal properties as well. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Sage. Sow in rich ground and thin out the plants to stand 16 inches apart. Cut the young shoots when flowers open, and dry in the shade. Used for flavorings and dressings in many ways. A good supply is always needed. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Dandelion. Very early, leaves of which make wholesome greens. Sow in May or June. Cultivate during summer and following spring the leaves will be fit to cut. Per pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Other Leading Varieties.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise	5c	10c
*Caraway, lb. 50.....	5c	10c
*Catnip or Catmint.....	5c	40c
Dill	5c	10c
*Fennel, Sweet	5c	10c
*Lavender, Sweet	5c	10c
Peppermint	10c	...
*Rosemary	5c	25c
Summer Savory	5c	10c
Sweet Basil	5c	10c
Sweet Marjoram	5c	15c
*Thyme	5c	25c

CULINARY ROOTS, PLANTS AND HERBS

Note. When ordered to be sent by mail, remit, in addition to price: for asparagus roots, 50 cents per 100; cabbage, cauliflower, sweet potato, tomato plants, pepper and horseradish roots, 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per 100; rhubarb roots, 5 cents each; eggplants, 15 cents per dozen; hop-vine roots, 2 cents each; chives, 3 cents per clump.

Artichoke. Green Globe, French stock, \$3.00 dozen.

Asparagus. Conover's Colossal. A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year. One and two years old roots. 25 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Cabbage Plants. Early Winnigstadt and Premium Flat Dutch. 10 cents dozen, 75 cents per 100.

Cauliflower Plants. Snowball—the best variety of Cauliflower. 15 cents dozen, \$1 per 100.

Eggplants. New York Improved large round purple; 75 cents per dozen.

Horseradish Sets. Thrive best in low, damp land. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, and in the rows 18 inches apart. 25 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Pepper Plants. Chili, Large Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, etc., 20 cents per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots—New Crimson Winter. First size, extra large, 25 cents each, \$2.00 dozen; smaller 15 cents each, \$1 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

Sweet Potato Plants. Yellow Nansemond and Large White 50 cents per 100, \$5.00 per 1000. Ready in March.

Tomato Plants. Earliana, New Stone, Ponderosa, Beefsteak. 15 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1000.

The Greatest Soil Renovators

The sowing of nitrogen-gathering plants for green manuring has become so popular because of the excellent results attained and because of its cheapness as a fertilizer that its use is almost universal; not only for orchards but for fields, particularly where melons are to be planted. When in the market, write for price, as it fluctuates from day to day.

Foenugreek for Cover Crop. No seed germinates more quickly, and it is not nearly as susceptible to injury from frost as peas, nor is it attacked by mildew or other diseases. Owing to the rapidity of its germination and good growth during cold weather, a good crop of herbage can be secured if planted as late as February, which makes it of special value to walnut growers. It will thrive on any soil that will grow peas or vetch. It will mature ready to plow under in three months during the coldest season of the year. Mr. W. J. Fosgate of Santa Clara says it is a wonderful soil renovator. Sow at the rate of 16 to 20 lbs. to the acre in orchards.

White Canadian. These excellent soil renovators are probably the best suited to our local conditions. They are hardy enough to withstand the rainy season without artificial and expensive irrigation. They absorb alkali if not too excessive. A luxuriant crop can be grown when planted after January 1st. Sow 50 lbs. to acre in orchards. Price on application.

Vetch. Probably more Vetch is now planted for a cover crop than anything else. However, it should be sown early, August or September, to secure a good growth before the cold weather of January. While it is very hardy, it requires a longer season than peas. It is a very satisfactory crop for renovating the soil, because it is a great nitrogen-gathering plant. Price on application. Sow 40 lbs. to acre in orchards.

Whip-Poor-Will Cow Pea. This Southern Cow Pea has proven to be very satisfactory in this climate. It is a summer forage crop, or just the thing to grow in the late summer to plow under to enrich the soil for a crop of winter vegetables. Price per 10 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$8.00.

Burr Clover. The native Clover, and one of the best nitrogen gathering crops, and very satisfactory for orchards. There is an increasing demand for Burr Clover, and the seed is very scarce and hard to obtain. It is the very best cover crop for poor or dry land, as it needs but little moisture. Price on application.

Broad Windsor Bean. Grows upright on single stem, bearing a profusion of large, well-filled pods. The roots are enormously productive of nodules. We especially recommend it to hog ranchers. Price per 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Melilotus Clover. A strong growing plant of the clover family yielding a large amount of humus and nitrogen and having a great root system. Recommended by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Arizona for sowing in citrus groves. Sow 15 lbs. acre. Write for price.

"FARMOGERM"

(HIGH BRED NITROGEN FIXING BACTERIA)

Makes Poor Soil Good Soil

THE "FARMOGERM" METHOD

DOES AWAY with the use of expensive fertilizers by using nature's method of supplying nitrates. Lime, potash and phosphates are comparatively cheap, and in many cases there is an abundant supply of these in the soil which can be made available for plant food if right methods are used—and the "Farmogerm Method" is the right method. If you wish to improve the condition of your land and grow bigger and better crops, send for book on the "Farmogerm Method." What it has done for thousands of people during the past two years it will do for you.

BUILDS UP the land to the highest state of fertility and productiveness. Don't give your plants stimulants when they want food. The Farmogerm Method not only adds nitrates to the land but improves its physical condition. Nitrate of Soda is a temporary stimulant that soon leeches out of the soil and is not a permanent benefit. Farmogerm supplies at one-tenth the cost not only enough nitrates for the growing crop but stores in the soil a large amount for future crops of other kinds.

IN THE GARDEN. Increase your crop of peas, beans and sweet peas from fifty to one hundred per cent. by treating the seeds with Farmogerm. A few minutes' extra work and the expenditure of fifty cents means sweeter and better peas and beans, larger vines, heavily loaded with pods, and a longer bearing period. When you can gain so much for so little, isn't it worth while to try?

ON THE FARM. The practice of sowing clovers, cowpeas and soy beans in rotation with corn, wheat, cotton and other crops is of great benefit. You can double the benefit if you treat the seeds with Farmogerm and follow instructions for putting the land in suitable condition.

ALFALFA. The greatest forage crop grown—yields two to eight cuttings per year, an average of seven to twenty tons per acre. Contains one-third more protein (muscle building food) than clover, and in food value equals a full grain ration. Horses, mules, cattle, hogs and chickens relish it and fatten rapidly on it. The largest stock farms advocate its growth. Eighty per cent. of the farms of this country can grow it, if they use the "Farmogerm Method." You cannot grow alfalfa on wet, soggy land or land with a close lying, hard pan sub-soil; but how much of your farm is like that?

COST. Farmogerm is put in bottles in the following sizes

Garden size, containing material to treat the seeds for 1-6 acre of land, 50 cents each.

Acre size, containing material to treat the seeds for 1 acre of land, \$2.00 each.

Five acre size, containing material to treat the seeds for 5 acres of land, \$9.00 each.

FOR THE FOLLOWING CROPS IN ACRE SIZES:

Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Crimson Clover, White Clover, Burr Clover, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Berseem, Peanuts, Vetch, Lupin, Garden Beans, Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Cow Peas, Canadian Field Peas, Soy Beans, and all other legumes.

IN GARDEN SIZE for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas; also a mixed culture good for all three.

IN ORDERING state what crop you wish to plant; quantity wanted, and ask for book on the FARMOGERM METHOD.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

BEANS

Soja. Used as a substitute for coffee, also as a forage plant. They are highly recommended as a soil improver. Lb. 15c.

Castor. Used for planting in poultry yards to afford temporary shade. Lb. 25c.

Black Eye. We carry a select stock of these beans. They are grown especially for our trade and cannot be compared with the ordinary commercial stock. Per lb. 10c.

Egyptian Corn. This grain is suitable for poultry or stock. The stalks are valuable for cattle. Per lb. 5c.

Kaffir Corn. Similar to Egyptian corn except that grain is smaller. Per lb. 5c.

Rape, Dwarf Essex. Seed is used for birds and the tops make excellent food for cattle. Sow eight to ten pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

BROOM CORN

Improved Evergreen. This is one of the favorite varieties for growing in California. It grows from 8 to 10 feet high. The absence of crooked brush makes it most desirable. Broom corn is a profitable crop to grow, as a market can be found at any of the broom works. Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.

BUCKWHEAT

Silver Hull. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. Superior in every way to the ordinary buckwheat; growing longer and being a quicker bloomer. For beekeepers it is one of the best plants to grow. Per lb. 10c.

Japanese. This variety ripens a week sooner than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. Per lb. 10c.

FLAX

Flax. When grown for seed, plant 40 pounds to the acre. One of the principal things to attend to when growing flax is to see that the ground is well cultivated. Price per lb. 10c.

HEMP

Hemp can be grown in Southern California successfully. The seed is used for birds. Its fibre is in big demand. Per lb. 10c.

MILLET

Common. Very early; abundant foliage. Lb. 10c.

Egyptian Pearl. (*Penicillaria spicata*.) Is an excellent fodder plant, attaining a height of 5 feet and over. Highly relished by cattle. Lb. 20c.

German. A valuable fodder plant. Makes excellent hay. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 10c.

Hungarian. Will stand drought and grow on ordinary soil. Lb. 10c.

Japanese. Great claims are made for it as to productiveness and value as a forage plant. Superior to corn fodder in feeding for milk. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. Lb. 10c.

Siberian or Russian. Claimed to be the most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all of the essential merits of the older sorts. Lb. 10c.

PEANUTS

Virginia Peanuts. Plant when weather is warm. A warm, porous, sandy soil, put into a good friable condition and freed from weeds, is most suitable. Remove the pods without injuring the kernel, and place contents in bags or baskets, a small quantity in each, where there is a free circulation of air, until needed for planting. Reject all shriveled kernels. It requires 35 pounds of peanuts in the hull to an acre. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and one foot apart in the row. Cultivate often and keep the ground loose, so after the blossoms drop the peduncles enter the soil at the base and form the peanut. First quality, lb. 15c.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex. This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used. 15c per lb.

SALT BUSH

Australian (*Atriplex semi-baccatum*.) Much relished by stock, supplying the salt necessary to their well-being. One pound of seed to the acre if sown broadcast; four ounces if transplanted. In cutting fodder be careful not to injure the crown of the plants. Oz. 15c, lb. \$1.25.

Australian "Old Man." A distinct species different from the *Atriplex semi-baccatum*. It succeeds on alkali land as well, and withstands drought. Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, several seeds to a hill, thinning out to the two strongest plants. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, lb. \$3.00.

SORGHUM

Early Amber. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritive forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of 60 lbs. per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Per lb. 10c.

SPELTZ

Speltz, or Emmer. A valuable substitute for oats and barley. It outyields oats, bar-

ley, wheat, etc., in bushels per acre and is superior to oats and barley for feed. Lb. 10c.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. Makes heads double the size of the common kind. The yield is enormous from this variety. It has produced as high as 125 bushels to the acre. Per lb. 10c.

TEOSINTE

Teosinte. Resembles corn, but leaves are much larger; very nutritious. Oz. 15c, lb. \$1.35.

ABOUT YOUR NEW LAWN

We all know what a pleasing sight it is to see a dark green, velvety lawn, and we all agree that the lawn is the prettiest feature about the front garden. Yet we see so many neglected front lawns here, and a good many front gardens, where the people never made an attempt to grow a lawn at all, perhaps on account of the neighbors' "bad luck." We may admit that it takes a little more work and expense to grow a lawn here than it does in the east, but at the same time, let us remember that when we have a good lawn here once, it is a continual pleasure the year around and year after year, while in most of the eastern states the lawn only lasts during a few summer months. Therefore we can well afford a little extra work and a few more dollars in acquiring a perfect lawn, if we make the attempt at all.

In starting the work of planting the lawn, first see that you have the correct grade. Avoid if possible a flat, impressionless grade. A lawn with a gentle slope, if ever so small, towards the walks, always looks better. Almost any kind of soil can be "doctored," so it will grow grass to perfection, as long as it is not hardpan. Where this is the case of course soil must be filled in. Forget about the old time necessity of loading up the lawn spaces with stable manure.

Where the soil is very heavy or adobe pick up the ground and apply a coat of hydrated lime, 100 lbs. to 1200 square feet. Wet down and let it lay a few weeks, watering it once a day. The lime will cut through the soil and make it easy to work. A load of sand will also work wonders on soil of this kind. When through grading, see that the proposed lawnspace is loosened up thoroughly to a depth of 6 or 8 inches. Then rake over to a smooth finish and apply the artificial or so-called commercial fertilizer at the rate of 100 lbs. to 800 square feet. If the soil is very light, use half and half of bonemeal and fertilizer. In heavier soil use fertilizer alone. Rake in your fertilizer and be sure it is thoroughly mixed

with the soil. Now sow your seed carefully and evenly at the rate of 1 lb. to 125 square feet. Kentucky blue grass seed will grow the best looking lawn here. A mixture of clover and blue grass makes a hardier lawn; use 1 lb. clover to 10 lbs. grass seed. When through sowing rake in seed, taking care not to displace it. Never attempt to sow on a windy day. After seed is raked in, cover with sawdust, 1 sack to 175 square feet. The sawdust protects the seed germs from the sun and keeps the surface from crusting after watering. Roll the lawn until it is firm and then water thoroughly with a gentle spray, taking care not to wash out the seed or displace the covering. From now on, keep the lawn wet all the time, watering as often as 4 or 5 times a day, until grass is up, which will take from 9 to 11 days. Then diminish watering to once or twice a day. Start in cutting the grass as soon as high enough for the lawnmower to nip the tender tops. It requires a sharp lawnmower to cut a new lawn. After lawn is cut once, a thorough watering three times a week is sufficient to produce a perfect looking lawn.

A lawn planted after these directions should be ready to cut in five weeks and will stay a perfect lawn for from ten to twenty years, if kept free from weeds and given commercial fertilizer twice a year, in the spring and the fall, at the rate of 100 lbs. to 1000 square feet.

It is needless to add that a coat of commercial fertilizer will also work wonders on an old and yellow lawn, if the proper amount of water is applied afterwards.

Write or ask for price on Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover.

Dairy Manure. A fine mixture of Cow Manure, pulverized. A splendid fertilizer for lawn or garden. Price 100 lbs., 75c.

Alfalfa. Owing to the Leaf Weevil trouble in Utah and some other states, we are handling mostly Arizona alfalfa seed this year. We are buying nothing but fancy grades, so can recommend our seed as strictly first-class. Price on application.

Flower Seed Department

A FEW CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS

The use and growth of flowers, especially, marks the progress of individuals and nations, the greatest nations of the earth being those with whom the love of floriculture most prevails. To the lover of flowers what can be more interesting than to sow the seed, water and otherwise care for the growth and development of the plant, and at last enjoy the expansion of the flowers? What does the sense of proprietorship of the purchaser of flowers compare to that of the grower of them? The latter feels that they are verily his own, the results of his fostering care. Among the flowers which may be grown with a minimum amount of care and expense are those varieties which reproduce themselves from seeds. They are classed as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, and these are subdivided into Hardy, Half-hardy and Tender varieties of each class.

Hardy Annuals are those plants which may be sown in the open air. They grow, flower, produce seed and then die.

Half-Hardy Annuals are those varieties which require an even temperature of at least 60 degrees to germinate the seed, and will not stand frost; consequently they must not be sown in the open ground during the fall or winter months, and not in the spring till April. A good rule for those to follow who wish to sow this class is to wait for the proper weather and season in which to sow corn, melon or pumpkin seeds.

Tender Annuals are those that require greenhouse protection, as *Calceolaria*, etc.; the seeds are usually very fine, and it requires skill and care to raise them.

Hardy Biennials are those that flower in the second year from sowing the seed and then die.

Hardy Perennials are among the finest of our border plants. They do not usually flower till the second year after sowing, but may be relied upon to produce larger clumps of flowers year by year for many years.

Half-Hardy Perennials are those which require some protection during the cold weather, as they will not stand frost.

Tender Perennials are those species that require greenhouse or other protection during the greater part of the year, as they are, generally speaking, natives of tropical countries.

The best time to sow Hardy Annuals is in the fall months, as they will make much stronger plants and flower much more abundantly when wintered over. They may be sown in any finely-prepared shady border, and transplanted when large enough, to where they are to flower. Do not cover the seeds too deep. A good rule is to cover each seed its own depth with soil, at the same time taking care to water carefully. Never water so much that the soil gets "soggy," i. e., saturated; nor ever let the top get dry. Most varieties will germinate within ten days.

They may also be sown at any time during the spring months for summer blooming, care being taken to shade the young plants after transplanting, in hot weather.

Half-hardy Annuals may be sown in April out-of-doors, or in boxes, in March or earlier. If in boxes they should be covered or removed under cover during the nighttime and during heavy rains. Those who have hotbeds may sow the seed in February and grow the plants in 3-inch pots for planting outdoors in April, thus gaining two months on those who have not this advantage. If sown in boxes, the boxes should have an inch of rough soil or gravel at the bottom for drainage; the remainder of the box should be filled within an inch of the top with sifted, light, rich soil, firmly pressed, and the seed should be sown, covered its own depth with soil, again pressed and watered. When the young plants are large enough to be handled, prick out into other boxes, planting them about 1 inch apart, and, when weather permits, they should afterwards be planted in the open ground in the place where they are to flower.

Tender Annuals should be sown in pots as follows: Take a 5 or 6-inch flower pot, put an inch of drainage in the bottom, then 2 inches of finely-sifted soil, firmly pressed, with a sprinkling of sand on top. Then sow the seed, and do not cover, but press into the soil. Water with a very fine sprinkler, and cover the top of the pot with a sheet of glass. Remove the glass for an hour daily to dry up the damp. When seedlings appear, gradually harden them off to the air. As soon as they can be handled, prick out into 2-inch pots, and shift again when necessary.

Hardy Biennials and Perennials should be sown in boxes, and treated as recommended for Half-hardy Annuals till plants appear, when they should be pricked into 2-inch pots, and shifted afterwards when necessary.

Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds

Each Packet of the following list of Flower Seeds sells for 5c or 6 Packets for 25c, unless otherwise noted

Abbreviations: An.—Annual. Per.—Perennial.

ACROCLINIUM

Very pretty annual, producing white and rose-colored daisy-like flowers in August and September. These are the "Immortelles," so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets. One foot. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

AGERATUM (An.)

Little Dorit (Azure Blue). One of the very best bedding plants, being literally covered with feathery blue flowers nearly all the year. Also valuable for pot and window box culture. Height 8 inches. Pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM (An.)

Pretty little plants for beds, vases, baskets, edgings or rock-work, blooming profusely all summer; useful also for winter flowering; sweetly scented. Height, 8 inches.

Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Of dwarf, compact habit, four to six inches in height, each plant covering a circle 15 to 30 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c.

Tom Thumb (Benthami compactum). Of dwarf, compact, erect growth; excellent for edging; white. Pkt. 5c.

AMARANTHUS (An.)

Ornamental foliage plant. They are most brilliant on poor soil.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Plant three feet high, with brilliant leaves in variegated, red, yellow, green. Fine for borders. Plant in sunny place. Pkt. 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon)

One of our finest perennials, flowering the first year. Its bright colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings; some of wonderful brilliancy, others soft and pleasingly shaded, with a velvety appearance. Average height, 1½ feet.

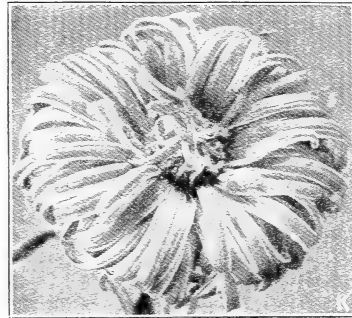
Giant Flowering Yellow. A vigorous grower with large yellow blooms. Pkt. 5c.

Tall White. A free bloomer, giving an abundance of fine white flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Mixed. See colors. Pkt. 5c.

ARCTOTIS (An.)

Grandis. A handsome new annual from South Africa. It forms much-branched bushes two to three feet high; its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, embellished with a yellow zone, the reverse of petals pale metallic blue; of easy culture, and flowering constantly from early summer until late fall. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.



ASTERS (An.)

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the great beauty of these popular favorites, as they are appreciated by all. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in April or May bloom in August, when they are at their best. Height, 1½ feet.

Giant Comet, Mixed. Colors, deep blue lavender, lilac, yellow and salmon rose. Pkt. 10c.

New Giant Comet Asters. Hohenzollern. A new variety of the Comet type, with blossoms fully twice as large as the old variety. The petals are very long and curved like a flat chrysanthemum. Plant of branching habit, about 16 inches high. Mixture, pkt. 15c. Height, 2 feet.

Pure White. A handsome white. Pkt. 10c.

Vick's True Daybreak. Most beautiful, bushy, branching asters, growing about two feet high, with large, double flowers, composed of incurved petals almost as regularly placed as in a dahlia. Color a rosy pink. Pkt. 10c.

Victoria. Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals double clear to the center. The flowers measure four to five inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. They grow about 18 inches high and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on a plant. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS

In February, the California fields are gorgeous with a floral carpet that in beauty, brilliancy and abundance must be seen to be appreciated. We have secured the seed from many of the most attractive wild flowers best adapted to the home garden, and suitable for bedding or borders.

Baby-Blue-Eyes (*Nemophila Insignis*). One of the daintiest of all our native flowers. The color is sky blue; flowers the size of cherry blossoms. The plants grow close to the ground; most exquisite for bedding. Pkt. 5c.

Larkspur (*Delphinium*). There are two well-known types, one being the single and double annual, and the other a very tall, hardy perennial. Both are of easy culture. Pkt. 15c.

Hardy Annual Varieties. Grow about one and one-half to two feet high. A great variety of colors. Pkt. 5c.

Cream Cup (*Platystemon Californicus*). Delicate poppy-like plants. Flowers are pendulous and of the most delicate cream and light yellow. Height, 6 to 10 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Escholtzia Californica (*California Poppy*). The entire poppy is of the richest gold and orange and the petals have a sheen or satiny appearance that is most attractive; of the easiest cultivation. Pkt. 5c.

Matilija Poppy (*Romneya Coulteri*). Grandest of all our native flowers. The plant has a silvery green foliage and often grows eight feet in height. Flowers are as large as a small saucer, of a crushed tissue paper texture, snow white in color, with a rich yellow ball of stamens. Pkt. 15c.

Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon Cleveland*). Delicate lavender, cream and white; also called cyclamen. Pkt. 15c.

Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum Coulteri*). Pure white, 3 feet tall. Pkt. 10c.

Tidy Tips (*Layia Elegans*). A flower of ten petals, having white on edge of petal, shading to rich golden yellow at base, petals overlapping and deeply dentated. Pkt. 15c.

AUSTRALIAN PEA

One of the most desirable of climbers; particularly adapted to a hot dry climate. Flowers are rose and purple, of a delicate pea-like form; in clusters. Grows from 15 to 20 feet. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper) (An.)

Native of India. The Balsam loves hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and from seed sown in the open ground in early spring soon form handsome bushes thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers.

Double Camellia-flowered. Mixed. Many beautiful colors. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Double Camelia-flowered. White. Pkt. 5c.



Centaurea

CANDYTUFT (An.)

Widely grown and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring. Hardy and easy to cultivate.

Candytuft, Empress. Strong, free-growing, with candelabra-shaped branches, producing immense trusses of pure white flowers. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

Very ornamental, growing about 2 feet high, producing beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers, which make a glorious display when planted in large beds.

Canterbury Bells. Single, blue and white mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) (An.)

Free flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or borders, and continuing in bloom until fall. Height, 1½ feet.

Orange King. Very large double flowers of a dark orange-fed. Pkt. 5c.

Lemon King. A grand variety, with double extra large flowers of a pure golden yellow. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed Colors. Choice. Pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA (An.)

Batchelor's Button or Centaurea Cyanus. A showy, hardy annual, succeeding well in any soil, and bearing a profusion of flowers in shades of pink, blue and purple. The well known color flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Centaurea Margaret. Large, fragrant white flowers on long, stiff stems, fine for cutting and decoration. Pkt. 10c.

New Giant Imperial. The best yet introduced. Grows 4 feet high, of enormous dimensions, covered with large, fragrant flowers of an infinite variety of color. Pkt. 10c.

CLARKIA (An.)

Double and Single Mixed. Pretty annual, about 18 inches high, blooming from June to September. Height, 1½ feet. Pkt. 5c.



Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson

CARNATIONS

A splendid collection of the "Marguerite" and other annual sorts. Pkt. 10c.

CINERARIAS

The finest mixture of these shade-loving Perennials. Pkt. 20c. Height, 1 foot.

CELOSIA PYRAMIDALIS (An.)

Feathery coxcomb. Grows to a height of two feet and is useful as a low hedge or background. Colors range from creamy white through all the shades of yellow, orange and red. Pkt. 15c. Height, 2 feet.

Coxcomb, Crimson. Tall, very fine. 10c.

Dwarf Mixed. Very beautiful. 10c.

CANNA (Per.)

The beauty of these extremely ornamental foliage plants is greatly enhanced by the brilliancy of the flowers, of all shades of orange, yellow, crimson and vermilion, and many varieties are beautifully spotted.

Crozy's Mixed. Saved from the most beautiful new varieties, mostly dwarf, early bloomers and very remarkable for beauty, size of flower and foliage. Pkt. 10c.

Double Mixed. Very double, in a beautiful variety of colors. Pkt. 10c.

CONVOLVULUS (An.)

Beautiful climbers, producing an abundance of rich-colored flowers. The dwarf varieties are fine for bedding.

Convolvulus Minor. Dwarf mixed. Pkt. 5.

Major (Morning Glory). Fine varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c.

COBAEA SCANDENS (An.)

A half hardy, climbing annual, with large leaves and large trumpet-shaped flowers. Blossom is green until nearly grown, when it turns bright purplish blue. Grows about 30 feet long, and is very desirable for covering a large lattice. A native of Mexico. Pkt. 10c.

COREOPSIS

One of the most showy of all annuals, the color being so striking as seldom to be passed without a remark.

Golden Wave. Very bushy and compact. A mass of bright, golden color from July until October. Flowers 2 inches across, with small, dark centers. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Yellow and brown and velvety brown. Pkt. 10c.

Perennial Coreopsis, Lanceolata. The perpetual Golden Coreopsis. Very free blooming, and lasting in its golden glory throughout the summer and fall. Pkt. 10c. Height, 2 feet.

COSMOS (An.)

A strong, tall-growing annual, its bold flowers have yet an exquisite daintiness and airiness heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences at some little distance from the house and the garden walks.



Early Flowering Mixed

Early Flowering Dawn. White, slightly tinted with pink. Pkt. 10c.

Early Flowering Mixed. The usual Cosmos colors in mixtures. Pkt. 10c.

Giants of California. Pink, pkt. 10c, oz. 75c. White, pkt. 10c, oz. 75c. Crimson, pkt. 10c, oz. 75c. Mixed, pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

DAHLIA (Per.)

Sow the seed early where they are to bloom, in strong, deep, rich soil, and plants will bloom the first season.

Single Varieties. Splendid mixture. Handsome bedding plants, and extensively used for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Cactus, Mixed. Double. Pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM (Per.)

Elatum (Bee Larkspur). Mixed. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Formosum. Bright blue. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Hybridum. Double, extra choice mixed. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

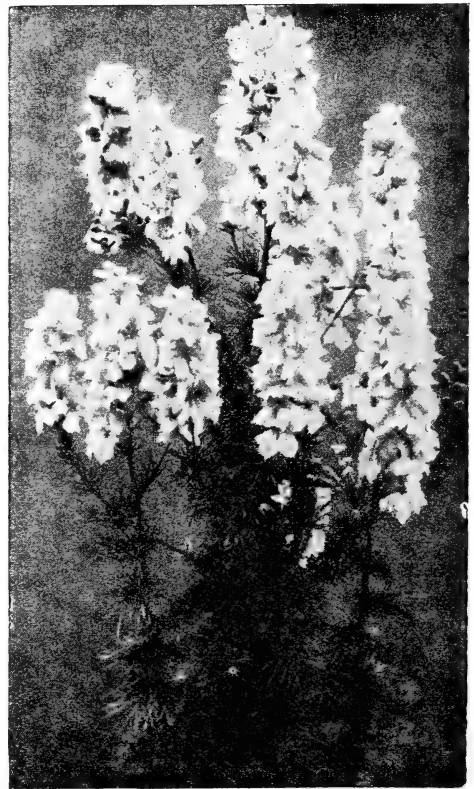
Perennial Larkspur. Fine border plants of brilliant color. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS (Per.)

All classes of the favorite pinks. "Sweet William," "Hedwigii," Chinese, etc. Each per pkt. 5c.

DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE (Per.)

A hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. Grows usually about 3½ feet, although in very rich soil sometimes 6 feet. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and come in shades of purple, lavender, rose and white, all spotted lightly inside the blossom. Thrives best in cool, shady locations. Fine mixed, pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.



Perennial Larkspur

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis) (Per.)

A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 12 inches high. Small, star-like flowers are borne in clusters on long stems. The plant is of easy culture and blooms the first year if seed is sown early. Thrives best in a cool, moist location.

Alpestris. Blue. Pkt. 5c, oz. 75c. Height, 6 inches.

GAILLARDIA (Per.)

One of the most showy and brilliant of garden flowers, fine for bedding and cutting, producing large flowers or rich shades.

Single, Grandiflora, Roman. Varieties in numerous shades, orange. Height, 1½ feet. Pkt. 5c.

GODETIA (Per.)

A hardy annual, growing from six inches to ten inches high. Of compact growth, with a profusion of satiny cup-shaped flowers in deep red, pink and white, shaded and blended. Valuable for bedding or massing. Sow seed early in the year. Small-flowered deep-red variety; grows wild in California.

Tall Sorts. Fine mixed, pkt. 5c.

Tom Thumb, or Dwarf Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK (Per.)

Favorite hardy perennials. Will flower the first season if sown early.

Allegheny. Semi-double; fringed, mixed. Height, 5 feet. Pkt. 10c.

IPOMEA (An.)

Very beautiful and popular climber; with fine foliage and flowers of brilliant hue. Fine for covering old walls, stumps of trees, etc.

Ipomea Bona Nox. (Evening Glory, or Moonflower). Allied to the Morning Glory, but differs from it, choosing the evening for its time of blooming. Flowers pure violet, deliciously fragrant and very large. Soak seed in hot water several hours before planting. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c.

Mexicana Grandiflora Alba. Large white flowers with a delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA (Per.)

Strikingly pretty, profuse blossoming plants; fine for hanging baskets, the compact sorts are splendid for beds, edgings, etc.

Lobelia Erinus. Mixed. Blue, white, and blue and white marbled. Pkt. 10c.

Compacta, Crystal Palace. Dark Blue. Pkt. 10c.

Cardinalis. (Cardinal flower)... Hardy perennial with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c.

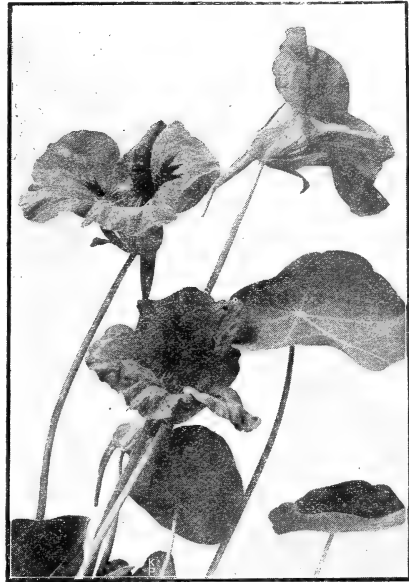
MARVEL OF PERU (Mirabilis)

The old and well-known Four O'Clock Plants set 1 foot apart make fine hedge. Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD (Tagetes)

Extremely showy, 1 to 2 ft. high, well adapted to garden culture, bloom profusely through the season.

French. A beautiful variety with petals of velvety purple-brown and old gold. Pkt. 5c.



Climbing Nasturtiums

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa)

A class of beautiful, hardy annuals, from one to two feet high; valuable for cutting, as they remain a long time in bloom and do not droop easily.

Snowball, Pure White. Very large and extremely double. Pkt. 10c.

Fiery Scarlet. Very large flowering variety of brilliant color. Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE

Large Flowering. A hardy annual growing 6 to 12 inches high and bearing pyramid shaped flower spikes, made up of thickly set flowers, which are exceedingly fragrant. Grows easily from seed. Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIIUM

Tender annual, in two distinct classes—Dwarf, and Tall Climbing.

Tall or Climbing Varieties. Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

Dwarf Varieties. The plant forms a small, round bush twelve to sixteen inches high. The foliage is pretty and the flowers very beautiful and contained in a great number of colors and tints. Sow the seed where it is to remain late in the spring after danger of frost is over. It is seldom necessary to thin the young plants, as they will bear standing close together. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.



Superb Blotched

PANSY

Pansies are without doubt the most popular of all plants, and are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. For spring flowering the seed should be sown in autumn and protected during the winter. Pkt. 5 and 10 cts.



Perennial Hardy

PHLOX

In great variety of rich colors, probably the most brilliant of all annuals. Fine for bedding, making a dazzling show throughout the entire season. Also a great variety of perennial sorts.

Phlox Drummondii. A hardy annual, growing from six inches to one foot high and bearing beautiful, soft-petaled, and brilliantly colored flowers all spring and summer. Fine for bedding and massing. Sow seed in the early fall for early flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Perennial Hardy Phlox. A beautiful and easily grown perennial about three feet high and bearing clusters of bright-colored, phlox-like blossoms. There is no more satisfactory flower for the garden, and should be in far more general use than it is now. Decussata Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



Carnation-Flowered

POPPY

No other flower so bold and brilliant has the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green there is nothing finer; and they are beautiful for cutting. We have them in Iceland, and all the best sorts, single, double, and in mixed or separate colors. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA

Low-growing or creeping, tender annual, six to eight inches high and bearing glossy, cup-shaped blossoms in very brilliant and gorgeous colors. The foliage and stems are thick. The seed germinates slowly and should be started under glass. The plants require a sunny location and do best on rather dry ground.

Single. Large flowering, mixed, pkt. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

New Emperor. This new variety forms only one leading stem which bears on its summit a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers, every one of them richly veined with gold, and much larger even than those of the grandiflora type. Pkt. 10c.

Grandiflora. Flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, vividly marked, spotted, and striped on ground colors of deep blue, rose violet, yellow, reddish bronze, purple, etc. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM**(Dianthus Barbatus)**

A hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. Grows one to two feet high and bears its flowers in clusters at the end of a stiff stem. The individual flowerets are handsomely colored and marked. It makes a beautiful bedding plant, and is of easy culture.

Single Varieties. Mixed. More attractive than the double. Pkt. 5c.

Double Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Petunias—Giant of California

PETUNIAS

Few plants equal the Petunia; easily cultivated, and only requiring sunny position, they grow as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-flowered Petunia is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand-fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care. Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

SALVIA

Very ornamental plants, 2 feet high, producing tall spikes of gay flowers. Sow early in the house, or late spring where they are to grow, and transplant 2 feet apart. Fine for hedges.

Splendens. Splendid scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS
(Poor Man's Orchid)

Strikingly like an orchid, but small in size though very free flowering. Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS

Annuals, producing splendid spikes of very rich and beautiful flowers of delightful fragrance;

Dwarf, Large-Flowering. Finest Mixed. Very double. One of the finest stock in cultivation. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Perfection, Finest Mixed. Splendid variety of pyramidal growth with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Princess Alice. Snow white, known as "Cut and Come Again," grows about 2 ft. high, is of very branching habit, and produces in great abundance very large, beautiful, pure white flowers, which are replaced as they are cut. Pkt. 15c.

Victoria, Ten Weeks. (Deep blood-red.) Every plant forms a perfect pyramidal-shaped bouquet, covered with beautiful bright, fine double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET PEAS

Per pkt, 5c, per oz. 10c, except as otherwise stated.

A select list of giant-flowering varieties, including every color among sweet peas, down to the latest tested varieties.



Black Knight

Apple Blossom. White suffused with rosy carmine.

Black Knight. Standard wine-brown or dark claret; wings heavily shaded with brownish-purple.

Blanche Burpee. Pure white, large.

Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.

Captain of the Blues. Purple and blue.

Countess of Cadogan. The first opened blossoms have purple standards, which turn to a clear bright blue.

Countess of Randor. Improved. (New Countess.) Pure light lavender; very large.

Earliest of All. Pink and white.

Firefly. Intense scarlet-pink.

Frank Dalby. Lavender.

Gladys Unwin. Bright pink. Oz. 15c.

Helen Lewis. Orange Pink. Oz. 15c.

Helen Pierce. Pure white.

Her Majesty. Large, rose-colored flowers.

Horace Wright. Violet. Oz. 15c.

John Ingham. Rose carmine. Oz. 15c.

Katherine Tracy. Soft but brilliant pink.

King Edward VII. Bright crimson; very large flowers. Best red.

Miss Willmott. Bright orange-pink veined with a deeper tint.

Navy Blue. Deep blue; extra fine.

Oriental. Rich in Oriental coloring.

Princess of Wales. Variegated.

Sunbeams. Beautiful shade of yellow.

Large Flowering Mixed. Contains some of each of the entire list of varieties and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 50c.

Also a fine mixture of Spencer Sweet Peas and Double Flowering Mixed, and a Fine Selection of Winter Blooming Sweet Peas in variety.

VERBENA

A half-hardy trailing perennial of early culture. While it grows readily from division of the root or from cuttings, it does best from seed. It is well known as a bedding or border plant, and the improved large flowered and fragrant strains make it a handsome cut flower for low vases.

Mammoth Flowered. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c, oz. \$1.25.



Elegans Double

ZINNIA

Splendid annuals; succeeding well in any soil, and making a brilliant show. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks and a profusion will be produced to the end of the annual season.

Curled and Crested. Pkt. 10c.

Main. Dark Crimson. 10c.

The latest and finest
varieties kept in stock

BULBS

Postage from 5 to 20c
per doz. charged extra

AMARYLLIS

Amaryllis Johnsoni. Very handsome, dark crimson with white stripe. 15c each.

ANEMONES

Very ornamental winter, spring and summer flowering bulbs; both single and double flowers; the colors are wonderfully beautiful, shades of blues, scarlet, rose, white lavender, etc. Double, all colors, mixed, per doz., 35 cts.; per hundred, \$2.50. Single, all colors, mixed, per doz., 30 cts.; per hundred, \$2.00.

CALOCHORTUS

"The Mariposa Lily," or "Butterfly Tulip." These are among the most beautiful of our native California plants. Resembling a tulip in form, and of the most varied and showy colors.

Mixed Calochortus. 5c each, 50c doz.



Anemones

CALLA

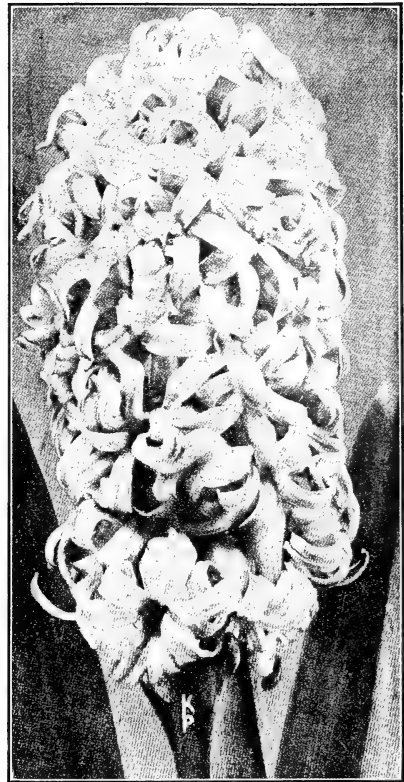
Large white 5c each, 50c doz.; postage extra.

CANNA

In great variety; both named sorts and unnamed mixtures of standard kinds in all colors. Per bulb, 15c, per doz. \$1.50.

CROCUS

Crocus can be planted at any time from October to December, in good soil, four to five inches apart and three inches deep. For California, a shady location is best. They can also be grown in pots. 10c doz., 75c per 100.



Hyacinth

FREESIA

The most easily grown sure-to-bloom bulbs of all the garden list. Per doz. 15c, per 100 \$1.15.

GLADIOLUS

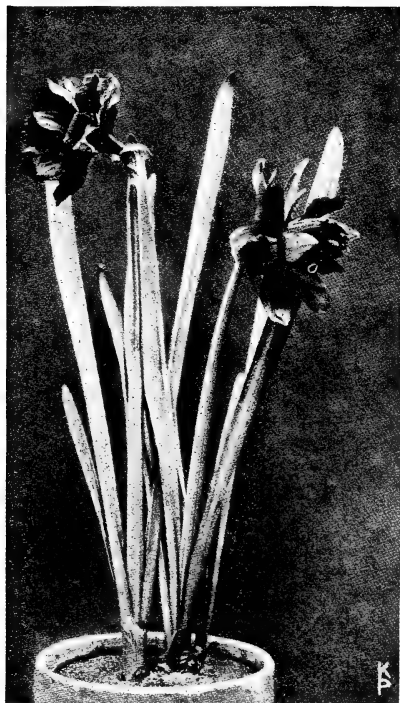
The most satisfactory bulb of all the list; the "poor man's orchid" in unrivaled range of colors and flowering splendidly under the most ordinary care; no garden should be without them. Each 5c, per doz. 50c.

HYACINTHS

Double, semidouble and single; both Dutch and Roman, from white to navy blue and to deepest crimson; a grand variety. Mixed 5c each, per doz. 50c. Named varieties, 10c each, per doz. 1.00.

IRIS

Angelica (English Iris). An old-fashioned flower, large, handsome flowers, mostly of rich purple, blue or lilac shades. 5c each, 40c doz.



Narcissus—Emperor

IXIA

Low growing, graceful, grass-like stems of fair-sized flowers of rich and varied colors. Per doz. 15c, per 100, \$1.00.



Ranunculus

NARCISSUS

Daffodils and Jonquils in both singles and doubles; Trumpets and all the great range of best varieties from white to orange. Each 5c, doz. 50c. Chinese Lily, each, 10c, per doz. \$1.00.

OXALIS

Charming dwarf bulbous plants with large bell-shaped flowers in white, yellow, pink and crimson. Per doz. 20c, 100, \$1.25.

RANUNCULUS

Bulbous buttercups with single and double flowers in various bright hues. All very showy. Per doz. 15c, 100 \$1.50.



Tulip—Kaiserkroon

SPARAXIS

Long, slender spikes of large star-like flowers in a great range of color; spotted, blotched, striped, variegated and flushed. A wonderful mixed variety. Per doz. 15c, 100, 1.00.

TULIPS

Both single and double, in white, rose, pink, red, scarlet, crimson, magenta, purple, yellow and variegated (bizarre). Per doz. 50c.

TIGRIDIA

The "tiger flowers" of Mexico; the most orchid-like in form and colors of all hardy bulbous plants; a sun-loving, beautiful, summer-flowering bulb of great merit. Each 5c, per doz. 50c.

ROSES

Among all the flowering shrubs that grace the garden or add to the beauty of hall or conservatory none can compare to the rose. Of diverse color, and character of foliage, of endless design and color of blooms, it lends itself to a wider range of decoration than any other single group of plants, being equally desirable as pot plants, for garden culture; and for cut flowers. When to these qualifications are added ease of culture and quick and ample response in flowers, it is explained why the rose has been aptly termed "The Queen of Flowers."

We buy our roses only from the best growers, so that our stock is strictly first-class. Bushes large, healthy and vigorous. We carry a large number of different varieties all through the season. Write or ask for varieties not in catalogue. Prices, 30c each, per doz. \$3.00.

Planting. The best season of the year for planting roses is from January 1 to March 15, with the recommendation in favor of early planting. In planting, the same care should be observed as with any other tree or plant, the ground should be spaded thoroughly, and if any well rotted manure is available, it should be worked into the soil. Dig the hole large enough to receive the roots. Prune the top, cutting back the branches at least one-half, and thinning out those that are too thick. The roots should also be cut back one-half, and all bruised roots removed. After planting, settle the soil around the plant by watering freely.

EVER-BLOOMING TEA

This is a very popular class of roses on account of their free-blooming qualities and wide range of color. Following are field grown on their own roots:

Bride. Pure white, sometimes delicately tinged with pink; large, fine form; fragrant; free bloomer; one of the most popular of white roses.

Bridesmaid. Rich, clear pink; well known and popular variety.

Maman Cochet. Clear, rich pink; flower of great substance; a vigorous grower with pretty foliage; the finest of all the pink tea roses for open ground culture.

Marie Van Houtte. For outdoor culture this beautiful rose cannot be excelled by any of its color; the flowers are large and creamy white and tinged with pale rose.

Laurette. Creamy white, shaded rose; an old garden favorite; a strong grower and free bloomer.

Papa Gontier (Tea). A magnificent bold flower; finely formed buds, color brilliant carmine, changing to rose and lilac; in brilliancy of color fully equal to Gen. Jacqueminot; it is delightfully fragrant and is the most popular forcing rose of its color.

Perle des Jardins (Tea). Canary or golden yellow; flowers large and beautifully formed. Handsome in every stage of development, from the smallest to the open bud.

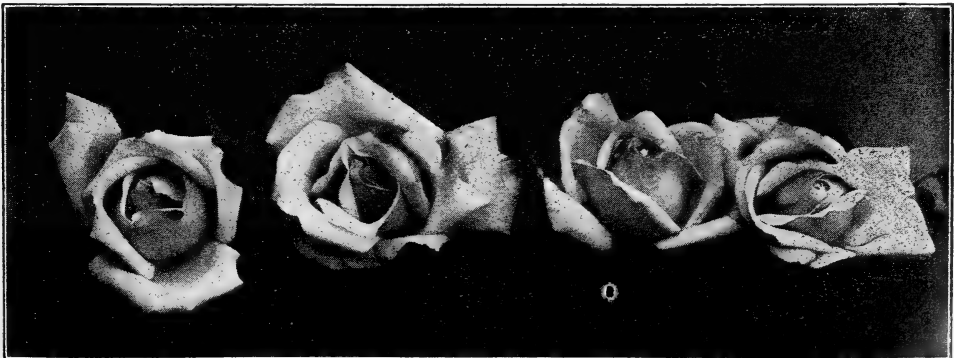
HYBRID TEA

30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

This class of roses combines to a certain degree the qualities of the Tea Rose and the Hybrid Perpetual, being free blooming like the Teas, and quite hardy.

Climbing Kaiserin (Mrs. Robt. Peary). This is without doubt the grandest of all white climbing roses; most satisfactory white climber we have in the nursery.

Gloire de Margottin. The most beautiful of all red climbing roses. Specially adapted for planting against fences and houses. Can also be grown on a trellis. Color, a most brilliant shade of red; buds large, long and pointed.



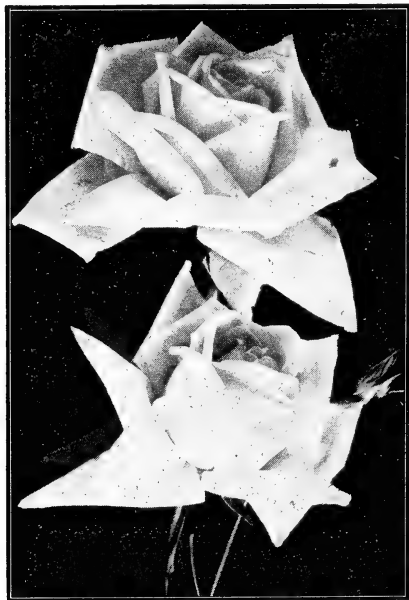
Bridesmaid

Duchess of Albany. (Red La France). Rose pink; very large and double; fragrant.

Grus an Teplitz. The reddest of red roses; bright scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; the freest grower and most profuse of any everbloomer.

Helen Gould. A most beautiful and satisfactory rose for outdoor culture; it is a cross between Kaiserin and Testout.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure ivory white; the grandest of all white roses; is a strong grower, producing buds and flowers of enormous size; the finest of all for cut flowers; no lover of roses can afford to be without it.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

La France. Silvery rose, shading to pink; very large and full; constant bloomer; sweetest scented of all roses.

Madame Caroline Testout. Clear, bright rose; very sweet; flowers large and double, resembling La France, but of more sturdy habit.

Meteor. One of the very brightest colored deep red roses in existence; the color is a rich, deep, velvety crimson; both buds and flowers are large, elegantly formed.

President Carnot. A delicate rosy blush, shaded deeper in the center; very large and exquisitely shaped, with thick, shell-like petals.

White La France (Augustine Guinnoiseau). Identical with La France, except in color, which is pearly white; sometimes tinted with fawn.

Richmond. Very fine rich scarlet; good bloomer.



La France

Etoile de France. Bright crimson, buds long and graceful, plant is of a strong growing habit, and a good bloomer; one of the best.

General McArthur. One of the best ever-blooming varieties, producing great quantities of deep scarlet flowers, and a very robust plant.



Paul Neyron

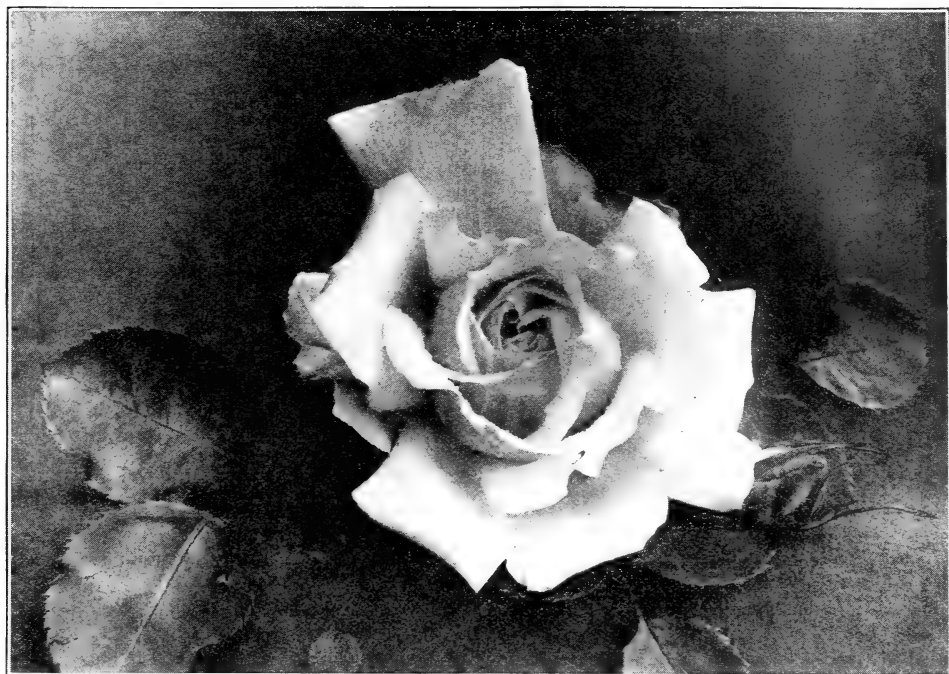
Killarney. A beautiful shell-pink rose, fragrant and a free-bloomer. Buds are long and fine for bouquets. The most popular pink rose of the day.

Belle Siebrecht. A superb pink rose of recent introduction. The buds are long and pointed and when half-blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner. The flowers have great substance and the petals are of heavy texture.

Bessie Brown. White, sometimes faintly flushed pink; a rose of transcendent beauty. One of the largest and fullest we have ever seen; an erect and vigorous grower, flowering profusely all summer.

Ulrich Brunner. One of the grandest hardy roses; color brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish.

Climbing Cecil Brunner (Cl. Pol.). An exact counterpart of Mme. Cecil Brunner, except that it is a very vigorous, rapid climber. Its large clusters of rich pink blossoms and pronounced sweet fragrance make it one of the most valuable roses for table and house decorations.



President Carnot

Black Prince. Unapproachable in its color, being a blackish crimson, darkest in the bud. As it opens, smoky shades of crimson are brought out, giving it an extremely rich effect.

Frau Karl Druschki. (Snow Queen.) Of all the roses of recent introduction none have created the sensation that this one has. It is of German origin and a remarkably vigorous grower. Its flowers are very large, perfect in form, of the purest snow-white color, with large shell-shaped petals. A very free bloomer. It must be seen to be appreciated. 35c each.

General Jacqueminot. Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety, exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds; one of the best for open ground and for forcing.

Paul Neyron. The largest rose in cultivation; a handsome, upright grower, producing an immense flower at the end of every long, stiff stem; color a deep rose.

Pink Cherokee (Climber). A form of the well-known white Cherokee, having every desirable quality of the latter, but blooms more profusely; a beautiful salmon-rose color. Mildew proof. An exceptionally fine novelty in roses, charmingly effective for pergolas, fences, arbors, covering banks and terraces. Adapted to California, Arizona and all milder sections of the country. 50c each.

Climbing Mme. Testout (H. T.). A beautiful bright clear pink rose, new variety and rapid climber; flowers large and handsome.

Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.). This free-blooming bright golden yellow rose is equaled by none. Being a hardy variety, it is one of the best climbers in existence, and in great demand.

REMEMBER, all our wood for propagating is taken from blooming plants growing in the field. From experience we are certain, that this is superior to the eastern style of taking wood from forced plants under glass.

CLIMBING TEA AND NOISETTE

30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Banksia. White or yellow; a rapid growing, thornless, climbing rose; flowers small; blooms in great profusion in early spring.

Madame Alfred Carriere. One of the strongest and most vigorous growing roses; very fine in bud; color white, shaded yellow at the center. An exceedingly strong climber.

Cherokee. A splendid sort, with large snowy white, single blossoms, with fluffy, golden yellow stamens.



Madame Alfred Carriere



Oriole Roses

Crimson Rambler. A well-known, hardy climbing rose; strong grower, producing blooms in great bouquets of a lovely shade of crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. A valuable new pedigree climbing rose; originated from seed bloom; the flowers are borne in large clusters; a beautiful shell pink color, which lasts a long time without fading.

Gold of Ophir. Yellow, suffused with copper, covered in spring with flowers in the greatest profusion.

La Marque. One of the most desirable of white climbers. A very prolific bloomer.

Marchal Niel. The buds and flowers of this rose are superb; extra large, double and exquisitely perfumed; the color is a deep golden yellow.

Wm. Allen Richardson. (Noisette.) Beautiful orange-yellow; flowers medium but very showy and distinct; very fine and floriferous. A valuable climber.



La Marque

Ornamental Department

EUCALYPTUS

Directions for Raising Seedling Eucalyptus. Sow seed in spring or summer in shallow boxes in a light, sandy soil with plenty of drainage at the bottom of each box. Cover the seed lightly and protect from the hot sun, but allow plenty of air; water often, but sparingly, especially after seedlings appear, for if too much water is given at one time they will be liable to damp off. When the seedlings are two or three inches high transfer to shallow boxes, placing about 1½ inches apart each way, and when large enough transplant to where they are to remain, and water well the first year. The strong growing kinds can be sown in August, September and October, and are ready for planting out early in spring.



Eucalyptus globulus

E. corynocalyx (Sugar Gum). Stands more drought than any other variety; a rapid, straight and tall grower; the great post and pole gum; a little tender in cold localities; timber very durable. Per oz. 75c, lb. \$8.00.

E. globulus (Blue Gum). Best known of all, thriving everywhere in the state except on the desert and the colder sections. One of the most useful; good fuel and fine for lumber. A substitute for hickory in wagon manufacture, being as strong and more durable. Per oz. 50c, lb. \$6.00.

E. rudis (Desert Gum). Highly recommended for hot, dry localities, thriving where others suffer from hot sun; for forest covering in dry, hot valleys, one of the best, but timber not so strong as some other species. Per oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00.

E. rostrata (Red Gum). Next to the Blue, most common species in California, thriving on all good lands. The timber is unsurpassed. Thrives in dry, hot, interior valleys and stands considerable cold. The best for railroad ties and fine for finishing lumber. Per oz. 65c, lb. \$6.00.

E. terreticornis (Gray Gum). A tree almost identical with the last, with a more straight growth, but of a lesser girth than the last named when of like age; height, 200 feet. Per oz. 75c, lb. \$8.00.

E. viminalis (Manna Gum). Hardy and rapid growing; thrives in hot, dry regions, and also close to the coast; a good, quick-growing fuel tree. Per oz. 75c, lb. \$8.00.

ACACIAS

Acacia Baileyana. A handsome tree with glaucous-green foliage; flowers in racemes 3 to 4 inches long, yellow; one of the most beautiful of the Acacia. Per oz. 50c, lb. \$5.00.

A. cultriformis. A distinct and beautiful species, forming a large shrub, with blue-green leaves and masses of yellow, ball-like blossoms. Per oz. 50c, lb. \$5.00.

A. dealbata (Silver Wattle). Very ornamental and one of the very best for street planting. Per oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.

A. floribunda. Ornamental, with very abundant, handsome flowers. Per oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.

A. melanoxylon (Blackwood). Timber valuable for cabinet-makers' work, and some fine furniture has been manufactured from it in Southern California; a good street tree. Per oz. 30c, lb. \$3.00.

A. saligna. Small tree of weeping habit; very ornamental, with long bluish leaves. Per oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.

GREVILLEA (Silk Oak)

Grevillea robusta. Much used for street work, though of a brittle nature and rather dirty for city use; very drought-resistant, but should be pruned early. Oz. 50c, lb. \$6.00.

SCHINUS (Pepper Tree)

Schinus molle. The greatest favorite and most handsome tree grown in California. Oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

CAMPHORA (Camphor)

Camphor officinalis. A handsome evergreen shade or street tree, from which the commercial gum camphor is obtained. Oz. 25c, lb. \$4.00.

Catalpa speciosa. A large-leaved tree much grown in the east for fence posts and railroad ties; also of good ornamental value, fine in both foliage and flower. Oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Acacia armata. The best of all for hedges; a small-leaved, spiny species of spreading habit, with tiny yellow flower balls; 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

A. Baileyana. Blue, fern-like leaves and the most floriferous of the family; 2 to 3 feet, in cans, 60c each.

A. cultriformis. A blue-leaved, very free flowering shrub, most extensively planted for mass effect; 2 to 3 feet, in cans, 50c each.

A. dealbata (Silver Wattle). A handsome tree for planting on lawns or in parks; also one of the best for streets, 3 feet, in cans, 60c each.

A. floribunda. A willow-leaved, small tree of very free-flowering habit; most drought resistant; 3 to 4 feet, in cans, 50c each.

A. melanoxylon. The famous Blackwood so much used on street, except in the driest localities; 3 to 4 feet, in cans, 50c each.

A. molissima. One of the finer, fern-leaved species; excellent for street or garden planting; 3 to 4 feet, in cans, 50c each.

A. saligna. Leaves long and narrow, sea green in color, very floriferous; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

Araucaria Bidwillii. The most popular and hardy of this fine group of Australian pines. From \$1.50 up.

A. excelsa. Well known as the Norfolk Island Pine. Fine for coastal planting but less heat enduring than the foregoing. From \$1.50 up.

A. Imbricata. The Monkey Puzzle needs the damp air of the coast or partial shade if grown in the interior; a curious yet beautiful tree. From \$1.50 up.

Arbor vitae. Low, compact, coniferous evergreens of various foliage; all attaining about the same size and used for the same purposes. 2 to 3 feet, balled and sacked, 75c each.

Camphora officinale. The well-known camphor tree of commerce; fine for lawn or streets; 3 to 4 feet, 75c; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.50.

Carob, or St. John's Bread. The most drought resistant of all our ornamental evergreens. The pods are fine stock food, much used in Europe. 18 inches to 2 feet, 50c each.

Casuarina stricta. A very fine tree in this climate, and becoming popular as an ornamental tree; wood tough; 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

Cedrus deodara. Incense or Indian cedar; one of the very best of evergreens for ornamental planting; 5 inch pots, 60c each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.



Arbor vitae

Catalina Cherry. Fine for street and general ornamental uses. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

Cypress Italian. Tall, columnar growth, much used for cemeteries and Italian gardens; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

Cypress, Lawson's. A flat, fern-like leaf and a large conical or pyramidal growth, makes this tree of high value for specimen effect. In cans, 60c each.

Cypress, Monterey. The most common species; extensively used for hedges and windbreaks. In small pots, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10, \$7.50 per 100. In flats, \$4.00 per 100.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus citriodora. The lemon-scented gum, furnishing also a superior wood; sensitive to frosts. In cans, 25 to 50c each.

E. corynocalyx. The sugar gum; most drought resistant of all, though less hardy than red or blue gums. In flats of 100, \$1.75, \$12.00 per 1000.

E. robusta (Swamp Mahogany). Thrives best on low grounds, especially near sea-coast. A remarkably healthy, robust, variety; height 100 feet. In flats, \$1.75; \$12.00 per 1000.

E. gonicalyx (New South Wales Blue Gum). Wood very durable, hard and tough; a rapid grower. Height 200 feet. In flats, \$1.75; \$12.00 per 1000.

E. polyanthema. Round, poplar-like leaf of a bluish tinge; slow growing, but ornate. Prices on application.



Canary Island Pine

E. ficifolia. The famous scarlet flowering gum. In pots, 1 to 2 feet, 75c each.

E. rudis. Very drought resistant; fine for roadside planting; endures heat, cold and drought. In flats of 100 trees \$1.75, per 1000, \$13.00.

E. rostrata. The well-known red gum; hardy, water and drought resistant and of high value for all purposes. In flats of 100, \$1.75; per 1000, \$12.00.

E. tereticornis. Very similar to rostrata and used for same purposes and situations. In flats of 100, \$1.75, per 1000, \$15.00, in 5000 lots, \$13.00 per 1000.

E. globulus. The blue gum is the best known, fastest growing and most extensively planted of all; not so hardy as the red gum. In flats of 100, \$1.50, per 1000, \$12.00.

Grevillea robusta. The Australian Silky Oak. A quick growing, drought resistant, ornamental tree for general purposes; 2 to 3 feet, in cans, 50c each.

Jacaranda ovalifolia. A rather tender tree with beautiful fern-like leaves and large, trumpet-shaped, blue flowers; 3 to 4 feet, in cans, 75c each.

Magnolia grandiflora. This large flowering, universal favorite needs no description, as every plant lover knows it. 18 inches to 3 feet, in cans 75c each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Oak, Live. The best-known species (*Quercus agrifolia*) now so much in demand for natural planting; 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

Oak, Cork. The best ornamental oak to plant in California; faster growing, more compact and a finer appearance than native species. 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

Pepper Tree. The best-known strictly ornamental tree in Southern California. Pots, 3 to 4 feet, 40c; per 100, \$25.00.

Pine, Canary Island. Desirable for all purposes; thriving everywhere; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Rubber Tree. We keep two species—the real India rubber tree (*Ficus elastica*), somewhat tender, and the harder Morton Bay Fig (*F. macrophylla*). Prices on application.

Sequoia sempervirens. California redwood. 2 feet, in 5 gal. cans, \$1.50.

Gigantea. California Big Tree. Both sequoias are popular, but the big tree is generally most satisfactory unless on coast. 1 to 2 feet, in 5 inch pots, 40c.

Sterculia Acerifolia (Australian Flame Tree). Pyramidal habit and large green leaves, produces masses of scarlet flowers, which can be seen at great distance. A very showy tree and should be in every collection. Large trees, \$1.00 and up.

PALMS, YUCCAS, ETC.

Bamboos. In several species in clump, 50c and upward. Giant, \$2.00 and up.

Chamaerops excelsa. (*Trachycarpus*). The hardy windmill palm. 20 to 30 inch. in 5 gal. cans, \$1.50; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

Erythea armata. The Mexican blue palm; slow growing, but ornamental. \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.

E. edulis. One of the finest fan palms grown. 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.

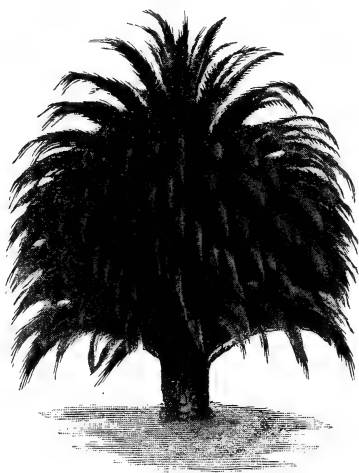
Dracena Australis and *D. indivisa*. Both much used for pot, tub and garden culture. 2 to 3 feet, 5 gal. cans, \$1.50 each.



Chamaerops excelsa

Cocos Australis. Hardy, dwarf, feather leaved palm of the strictly ornamental class. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each.

C. plumosa. The grandest palm grown in California; a living head of green ostrich plumes. In boxes, \$1.25 per foot.



Phoenix canariensis

Phoenix Canariensis. The most universally planted of all garden palms; known as the "Ornamental or Canary Island Date." 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.75; 5 to 6 feet, \$3.50 each.

Washingtonia filifera. Our thick-trunked native fan palm. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50; 5 to 6 feet, \$3.50 each.

W. robusta. The more slender species, used for street planting. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.75; 5 to 6 feet, \$3.50 each.



Washingtonia filifera

W. Sonorae, or Mexican Fan Palm. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50; 5 to 6 feet, \$3.50 each.

Yucca pendula. The toughest, most graceful and enduring of all strap-leaved ornamentals. 75c to \$2.00 each.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Elms. American, English or cork barked, 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Mulberry. Persian, 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

Sycamore. The Oriental or European, the best of all. Prices on application.

Texas Umbrella Tree. Too well known to need description. 4 to 5 feet, 75c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

Crape Myrtle. Our best deciduous flowering small tree. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.



Bridal Wreath

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND SHRUBS

Coprosma Bueriana. Glossy, green leaves; fine for grouping, or single shrub. In pots, 25c each.

Fuchsia. All the leading sorts. 30c to 50c each.

Hydrangea otaksa. The flowers are much larger than the old variety, and of a delightful pink color. 50c to \$1.00 each. Other varieties in stock.

Hibiscus. Peachblow, double and single crimson. 2 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Lantana. Each, 15c to 25c.

Pittosporum undulatum. Very desirable shrub; large, dark green leaves; flower sweetly scented. 2 to 2½ feet, 50c; \$4.00 per 10. Other varieties in stock.

Poinsettia pulcherrima. The well known "Christmas Flower" of Mexico; unsurpassed for the splendor of its brilliant scarlet flower bracts; grows to a large size. 35c to \$1.00 each.

Spiraea Reversiana (Bridal Wreath). A well known, favorite shrub, with beautiful white flowers. 30c to 60c each.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Bottle Brushes. In several species. 50c to 75c each.

Diosma alba (Breath of Heaven). 12 to 18 inch, 75c each.

Genista (Brooms). In three species. Prices on application.

Grevillea Thelemanniana. A finely-leaved, scarlet flowering shrub of great beauty and hardiness. 2 feet, 4 to 5 inch pots, 75c each.

Laurustinus. A flowering shrub much used for massing or hedges. 12 to 15 inches high, in 4 inch pots, 25c each.

Oleanders. In several colors, both single and double. 35c to \$1.00 each.

Melalencia. A beautiful flowering shrub, in variety. Each 35c and up.



Hydrangea otaksa

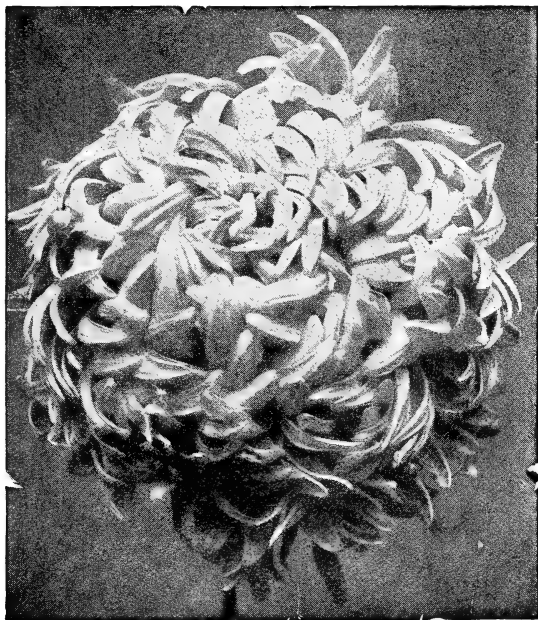
CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

Asparagus. Both plumosa and Sprengeri. 25c and up.

Bougainvillea. Magenta flowered, 50c and up. Red flowering (lateritia), scarce and very difficult to propagate, \$2.50 and up.

Clematis. In several colors and shades. 35c each and up.

Ficus repens (Climbing Rubber). This is the best for brick or stone walls and fences. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.



Alice Roosevelt Chrysanthemum

Solanum Wenlandii. A splendid climber, with delicate, light blue flowers; deciduous. 25c to 50c each.

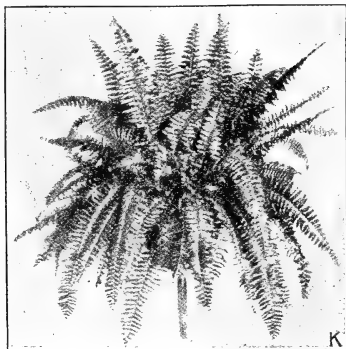
Ivies. Both English and Japanese. 30c each.

Bignonias. In several colors. 35c and up each.

Tecomas. Often classed with the bignonias and similar in flower. 2 to 3 feet, in pots, 50c each.

Jasmines. Always in stock. In pots, 35c each.

Honeysuckle. Japanese and variegated. 25c to 50c each.



Boston Sword Fern

Passion Vines. In white, blue or scarlet. 50c each.

Plumbago. In white or blue. In 4 inch pots, 25c each.



Geranium

Wistaria. Both the common purple and its white variety. In pots, 50c each.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

Carnations. All the best named varieties. \$1.25 per doz. and up.

Chrysanthemums. In season we keep all the best introductions. Small plants in 2 inch pots, \$1.00 per doz.

Geraniums. We keep some of the best sorts. Small plants in pots, \$1.00 per doz.

Heliotrope. Royal Purple. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Marguerites. In white and yellow. \$1.25 per doz.

Pansies. A grand mixture of the best varieties. 35c per doz.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS

From 30c to 50c each, according to size.

FLOWER POTS

We carry at all times a large assortment of Flower and Fern Pots and Dishes.

2 inch pots, per dozen.....	20c
2½ inch pots, per dozen.....	25c
3 inch pots, per dozen.....	40c
4 inch pots, per dozen.....	55c
5 inch pots, per dozen.....	80c
6 inch pots, per dozen.....	\$1.00
7 inch pots, per dozen.....	\$1.25

Fern Pots, 7 to 10 inch, 20c to 30c each.

Fruit Department

CITRUS FRUITS

Having thoroughly investigated the citrus tree proposition this season by going over the ground, and finding out the best that was to be had, we finally selected as nice a lot of trees as we have ever seen in Southern California. We are therefore in a position to supply our customers with the best in the citrus line, and at prices considerably lower than last year. We would recommend intending purchasers to order early, and in that way secure the best trees.

In Deciduous Trees, as well as handling everything of the best in California grown stock, we are making large shipments from eastern nurseries. We are doing this not only to supply those of our customers who prefer eastern grown trees to California grown, but because we think we are procuring a better early and late peach than is grown in California, and for which there is an increasing demand.

LEMONS

Large trees, \$1.60 each; per 10, \$15.00.

Write for prices of large lots.

Eureka. The favorite shipping commercial variety. Fruit of medium size, sweet rind, abundant acid and fine flavor; a heavy bearer.

Lisbon. Medium sized fruit; oblong with prominent point; few seeds; acid strong and of fine flavor; very productive.

Villa Franca. Fruit of medium size and of fine flavor; nearly seedless; rind thin, with no bitterness; valuable for commercial planting.

ORANGES

Large trees, \$1.60 each; per 10, \$15.00.

Write for prices of large lots.

Mediterranean Sweet. Fruit medium to large; few seeds; oval in shape; late. The tree is thornless and very productive. A splendid shipper.

Thompson's Improved Navel. Fruit of medium size; early; rind thin and smooth; resembles the Washington Navel in habit; a fine keeper and of excellent flavor.

Washington Navel. The most profitable orange grown; a regular bearer of large, luscious fruit of the most delicious flavor; fine shipper; the best variety for California.

Valencia Late. A late and prolific bearer; fruit medium size, oval, solid and heavy; flesh exceedingly juicy and sweet; holds its quality until autumn.

Tangerine. The standard variety; ripens at the same time as the navels; pulp is sweet and separates freely from the rind.



Washington Navel

THE POMELO OR GRAPE FRUIT

Large trees, \$1.60 each; per 10, \$15.00.

Write for prices of large lots.

Triumph. Medium size; few seeds; heavy, juicy and well flavored; an early and prolific bearer.

Marsh's Seedless. Said by many to be the best of the pomelo family; seedless and sweet; it can be eaten without sugar when fully matured.

DECIDUOUS FRUITS

APPLES

Size, 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$20.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Size, 3 to 4 feet, 20c each; \$18.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Single trees, 10c extra for packing.

Write or ask for varieties not mentioned in catalogue.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Fine for table; medium size; light yellow; tender and sweet.

Red June. Early; oblong in shape; medium size; fine for table.

Red Astrachan. One of the best commercial varieties; large, red, with a pleasing acid flavor.

FALL VARIETIES

Gravenstein. Tree is a vigorous grower; fruit large; splashed with red and orange; tender, crisp and of fine flavor.

Fall Pippin. Fruit large; yellow green; flesh tender and mellow; of fine quality.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, light yellow; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy; fine for table or cooking.

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Very productive; large, round, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid; of fine flavor.

Large Bellflower. Large size; oblong; flesh juicy, rather acid; does well in California.

Missouri Pippin. Admirably adapted to Southern California; large, round, yellow, striped red; tender and juicy; fine for market.

Newtown Pippin. Large, golden yellow; flesh crisp and juicy; one of the standard varieties in California.

Stark's Delicious. Large, surface almost covered with beautiful brilliant dark red, blending to beautiful yellow at the blossom end. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. Flesh is fine grained, crisp and exceedingly juicy. In keeping quality it ranks with the best. One of the strongest, hardiest and most vigorous growers. Aphis resistant and a late bloomer—a valuable feature. A splendid Winter Apple and on the markets deemed as one of the very best. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as the best Winter Apple ever produced. November to April.

Stark's King David. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as one of the most healthful Apples grown, being a cross between Jonathan and Arkansas Black. Medium to large; color a deep rich red with distinct markings of dark red; tree hardy, strong and vigorous. A young and heavy bearer. A remarkable keeper, destined to be one of the best Winter Apples for either market or home use.

White Winter Pearmain. Oblong of medium size; yellowish white with brown spots; flesh juicy and of fine quality; planted largely in this state.

Winesap. Medium; yellow with red streaks; flesh yellow; of fine rich flavor.

APPLES, CRAB

Yellow Siberian. Large; fine; golden yellow. 30c each.

Red Siberian. Fruit small; fine flavor. 30c each.

Transcendent. Fruit large; tree productive; crisp and juicy; skin yellow striped with red; tender and juicy. 30c each.

APRICOTS

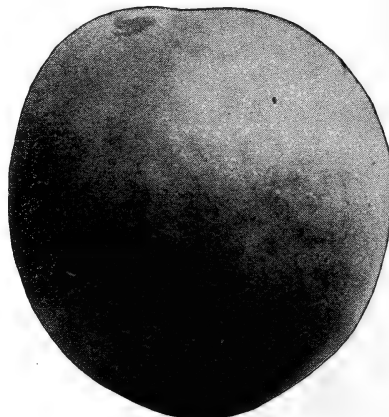
Size 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$35.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Size 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; \$30.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate.

Single tree 10c extra for packing.

Hemskirke. Large; slightly flat on the sides; flesh orange; tender and juicy.

Moorpark. Very large; yellowish green, brownish red on sunny side; fine for canning and drying.

Royal. More extensively planted than any other variety; fine for canning and drying; fruit oval, yellow red on side next the sun.



Royal Apricot

Tilton. In general appearance, resembles the Routier Peach Apricot. It ripens uniformly and is exceedingly firm. Flesh of orange yellow with a very highly pronounced Apricot flavor. Not only dries well but is valuable for canning and shipping. Already very much in demand by canners. A late bloomer, and so far in its history, has given evidence of remarkable fruitfulness. June 15th to 30th.

CHERRIES

Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$30.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Size 3 to 4 feet, 30c each; \$25.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate.

Black Tartarian. Fruit large; purplish black; flesh rich and delicious; fine bearer; one of the best blacks.

Early Richmond. Very productive and one of the best for cooking; dark red and juicy, but of acid flavor.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann). A splendid cherry of large size; yellow, spotted with red, and red cheek; flesh juicy and sweet; a fine bearer.

English Morello. An old and popular variety. Large, deep red; flesh juicy, tender, acid, rich; tree dwarf and slender. July.

FIGS

Size 4 to 6 feet, 40c to 50c each. Size 3 to 4 feet, 30c to 40c each.

Write or ask for varieties not mentioned in catalogue.

Black California. Large, dark purple; very productive; the kind found most common in California.

Brown Turkey. Fruit large; color violet brown; the earliest fig in the San Francisco market.

Calimyrna. The genuine Smyrna fig; skin lemon yellow; pulp amber color; fruit has a richness and flavor unsurpassed by any other variety and when dried contains more sugar than the imported Smyrna fig.

White Smyrna. A compact grower of spreading habit; skin thin, grayish green; a splendid table fig.



Thompson's Seedless

GRAPES

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Prices: 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per dozen, except where otherwise noted.

The family of Grapes grown throughout the Eastern and Middle-West States. They are peculiarly adapted for covering arbors, being good climbers and strong growers. These varieties may be planted in sections where the extreme cold of winter would make it unsafe to use the Foreign Grapes.

Catawba. Bunches large; coppery red; fine for wine making.

Concord. One of the most popular. Is large size, both bunch and berry; quality good; color black; covered with bloom; juicy and sweet. A vigorous grower and good producer. Time of ripening, September to August.

Isabella. A fine market variety; berries oval, black, sweet and juicy.

Worden. Black and of large size. Said to be a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles. Ripens a few days earlier than the Concord, and is of superior flavor. Berries larger than Concord, bunch large and compact.

FOREIGN VARIETIES

Prices: 10c each, \$1 per dozen.

Foreign Grapes are very widely distributed, and heavily grown in California—in fact, the industry is one of the most important in the State. No home garden is complete without a few choice varieties for family use.

The varieties listed below are among the very best and will give entire satisfaction.

Black Hamburg. Bunches and berries large, sweet, juicy; one of the best table grapes. Time of ripening, September to October.

Cornichon. Black; late; fine for shipping or market; agreeable flavor. Ripens October.

Flame Tokay. Berries large; skin thick; pale red; flesh firm and sweet; excellent for table. Ripens September to October.

Malaga. Immensely productive; berries very large on large bunches; yellowish green; a splendid shipper. Ripens August to September.

Mission. The first grape grown in California; purple black, sweet and delicious.

Muscat of Alexandria. Yellowish green; skin thick; extensively planted for raisins, and a fine table grape. Ripens late August.

Sultana. Long bunches; berries amber colored, seedless; a fine bearer and excellent for raisins. Ripens late August.

Thompson's Seedless. A prolific bearer; large bunches, berries greenish yellow, seedless, larger than the Sultana; makes a raisin of fine quality. Ripens in August.

Zinfandel. The leading variety in California for making claret; large bunches; berries dark purple.

NECTARINES

Advance. Large, round; skin green, blotched with red, and brown on sunny side. Ripens in July. 40c each.

Boston. Yellow, with red cheek; fruit large, oval in shape, with a pleasant but slightly acid flavor. 40c each. Ripens late July.

Hardwicke. Rich and of fine flavor; skin green, with red cheek; large size; a splendid variety. 40c each.

New White. One of the most popular varieties and more freely planted than all other Nectarines combined. Used largely for drying. Fruit large, skin white with slight traces of red; flesh white, tender, very juicy, rich flavor.



Early Crawford

PEACHES

WHITE FREESTONE VARIETIES

Size 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$20.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Size 3 to 4 feet, 20c each; \$18.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Single trees, 10c extra.

Write or ask for varieties not mentioned in catalogue.

Alexander. Considered the best early; large, greenish white, shaded with red; sweet and juicy. Ripens early in June.

Australian Saucer. Medium flat, hollowed like a saucer on one side, hence the name. Skin white, shaded crimson in the sun; flesh white, sweet, delicious flavor; pit very small, almost round; an oddity for home consumption only. July.

Briggs' Red May. Early; very popular; fruit medium to large; skin greenish white with red cheek; juicy and sweet. Ripens middle of June.

Early Imperial. Originated by W. W. Smith, Vacaville. Fruit medium, deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh rich, juicy and very firm. A very highly colored peach and remarkable for its firmness. Its rich color and earliness combined will make it one of the most profitable varieties for early shipment. Last of June.

George IV. Size medium to large fruit; tender and sweet.

Stump the World. Large; white, with bright red cheek; juicy and of high quality.

Single tree 10 cts. extra for packing.

YELLOW FREESTONE VARIETIES

Early Crawford. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh excellent.

Elberta. Introduced from Georgia. A cross between Early Crawford and Chinese Cling; very large; bright yellow, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower. Fruit very showy and a perfect freestone. One of the best market varieties; also very highly esteemed for canning and drying, selling at double the quotations of other peaches. Last of July.

Foster. Fruit large; yellow, red on cheek; rich and juicy; fine for canning or drying. Ripens July.

Late Crawford. Very large; yellow, red cheek; sweet and of fine flavor; good for canning, etc.

Lovell. Large; of excellent flavor; largely used for canning and drying; commands better prices than other varieties. Ripens first week in August.

Salway. A standard late peach; large; yellow mottled, with red cheeks; of sweet, luscious flavor. Ripens middle of September.

Wheatland. Large and of excellent flavor; fine for shipping, canning or drying; yellow, with red shade; firm and sweet; a splendid bearer. Ripens end of August.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

Heath Cling. Very large; white, with light shade of red; tender and sweet; good for canning. Ripens middle of September. 35c each.

Lemon Cling. Fruit large; lemon shape; red on sunny side; rather acid in flavor. 35c each.

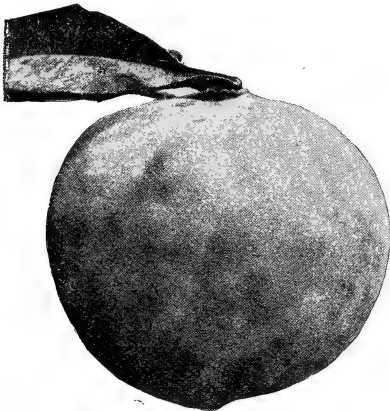
Tuscan Cling. A large, early, yellow cling; flesh juicy and of fine flavor; good canner and shipper. Ripens middle of July. 35c each.

NEW VARIETIES

Alton. The most dependable peach; magnificent, large, white, with handsome red cheek. Flesh white, firm, juicy, melting, with rich, satisfying flavor. Quality very best; one of the hardiest. Price 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

Fay-Elberta. An improved Elberta, a magnificent Peach and without question the best of the whole season. It resembles the Elberta in size, productiveness and freedom from gum, split pit or peach moth; it surpasses the Elberta in flavor, color and eating quality, being large to very large; of uniform size, symmetrical, of rich golden yellow, mottled in deep red; flesh yellow, of firm texture; very fine grain; juicy and of delightful flavor. It is a few days later than the Elberta, and ripening in the season when the Southern Peaches are out of market and the Michigan, Colorado and Northern Peaches not yet moving. This variety, like the Elberta, has no competition on the Eastern markets, and on account of its superior quality is an improvement for Eastern shipment over either Elberta, Susquehanna or Late Crawford; combining the best qualities of the Elberta and surpassing it in others. Price 50c each; 10 for \$4.00.

Krummel October. The best money-making late peach; larger, higher color than Salway. Large, almost round, deep yellow with a dark carmine blush; very firm, fine texture, free from bitterness and extremely hardy. One of the best peaches south, and in California none has proven more profitable. Price 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.



Early Imperial

Mayflower. From North Carolina. Said to be the earliest Peach known; absolutely red all over; as large as Alexander and ripens two weeks earlier. Tree a strong grower, blooms late, a heavy bearer, and requires thinning. June 1st to 15th. Price 35 each; 10 for \$3.00.

Price 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 3 to 4 feet, 45c.

PEARS

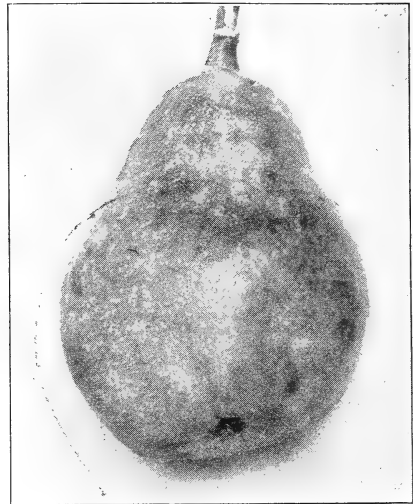
Early Varieties.

Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 40 cts. each; \$35.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Size 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each; \$30.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate.

Single trees 10 cts. extra for packing.

Bartlett. Most famous of the table sorts; large, finely flavored and luscious; an abundant bearer; fruit yellow, with pale blush on sunny side. Ripens August.

Flemish Beauty. Large; pale yellow; flesh yellowish white, juicy and melting; good bearer and very hardy. Ripens September and October.



Bartlett

Madeline. The earliest; fruit medium; pale yellow; flesh melting and sweet. Ripens June and July.

Seckel. Small, but of superlative table excellence; color yellow russet, with red cheek; spicy flavor; very popular. Ripens August to September.

Winter Bartlett. Fruit large; flesh tender, juicy and melting, with flavor almost identical with Bartlett; in every way a grand fruit.

Winter Nelis. Skin yellowish green; medium, dotted with russet; flesh fine grained, exceedingly juicy and sweet; a fine shipper and splendid keeper. Ripens December.

PLUMS

Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each; \$30.00 per 100. Sizes 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each; \$25.00 per 100.

Burbank. The best of the Japanese varieties; fruit large, round, red; flesh yellow, sweet, with a very pleasant flavor. Ripens July.

Duarte. Luther Burbank's new plum. Skin deep purple, big yellow dots, blue bloom. Flesh purple crimson; nearly free-stone; very rich, commingling of flavors. Tree upright, fine grower. Ripens beginning of August; heavy bearer; good keeper and shipper. Strong trees, 4 to 6 feet, 75c each; 5 for \$3.00.

Green Gage. Pale green; small, round, juicy, of fine flavor. Ripens August.

Kelsey Japan. Ornamental and a splendid bearer; fruit large, light red when ripe; of splendid quality. Ripens July to September.

Satsuma. Large, dark red; flesh red; firm, solid and juicy and of fine flavor. Ripens July to September.

Wickson. Originated by Mr. Burbank. The tree is a strong grower, formed like the Kelsey, but more symmetrical. When ripe color is rich claret, flesh amber, very juicy. Ripens early in August.



Wickson Plum

Yellow Egg. Very large, oval; skin thick of a deep golden color covered with a white bloom; juicy, but rather acid; an excellent variety for cooking, canning and market; very showy and when fully ripe a most attractive dessert plum.

Ask or write about varieties not mentioned in catalogue.

OLIVES

Olives are very scarce this year and high in price.

Mission. Fruit medium to large; fine for pickles either green or ripe; makes splendid oil. Write for prices.

Manzanillo. The finest Seville olive, valuable for pickling and oil; a prolific bearer and one of the best. Write for prices.

PERSIMMONS

Japanese Persimmons are becoming more popular each season, especially for winter fruit, besides they always realize a high figure in the markets. We carry in stock all the standard sorts. 40 cts. each.

PRUNES

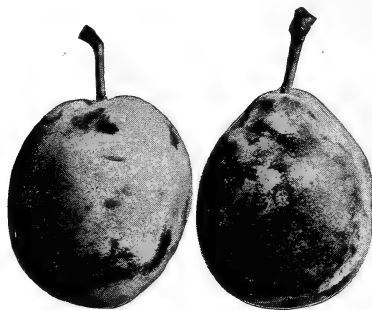
Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each; \$30.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Sizes 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each; \$25.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate.

French Prune. Violet purple; rich and sugary; medium size; productive; fine for drying; planted extensively on this account.

Hungarian Prune. Large; reddish violet; juicy and sweet; a vigorous tree and strong bearer; fine for shipping or home market.

Imperial Epinese. (Imperial). The tree is a strong, thrifty, sturdy grower, and in habit very closely resembles the French Prune. Readily distinguished by its blunt thorns. The fruit is very large, and of uniform size on the tree, of a violet-purple color, with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, and exceedingly sweet; pit small. It ripens earlier than the French Prune, and when dry is quite dark, and is in every respect fully equal if not superior to the French Prune in flavor and sweetness, and in size it is far ahead of it. August and September.

Sugar. Early tree; vigorous; carries a high percentage of sugar; dark purple flesh; tender and rich.



Sugar Prune

French Prune

Tragedy. Originated in Sacramento county; medium; resembles Duane's Purple, but is more elongated; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish-green, very rich and sweet; parts readily from the pit; tree a rapid grower and very productive. Valuable on account of its earliness and as a shipping fruit. Early June.

QUINCES

Champion. Fruit yellow, large and handsome; bears early, and is more productive than the above; cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. 40c each.

Orange. Large fruit; fine for preserves; productive and popular; color golden yellow. 40c each.

NUT FRUITS

ALMONDS

Size, 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; size, 3 to 4 feet, 30c each.

I. X. L. Nuts large, easily shelled; no bleaching necessary; fine bearer; tree of upright growth; highly recommended by planters.

Ne Plus Ultra. Tree a rapid grower; leaves large; good bearer; nuts large; shell soft.

Nonpareil. Of a weeping style of growth; small foliage; a heavy bearer with thin shell; one of the best.

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet. The well known native tree of the Eastern states. A stately tree, with stout, spreading branches, forming a broad, round-topped head. Flowers showy, and when in full bloom one of the handsomest of trees. Nuts rather small but sweeter than those of the European types. 4 to 6 feet, 75 each.

Italian or Spanish. Originally introduced from Asia Minor into Europe and valuable both for ornament and fruit. Nut much larger than the American Sweet. This is the variety so extensively exported from Italy packed in large wooden barrels. 4 to 6 feet, 75c each.

WALNUTS

4 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. The nuts are large, with thin shell; kernel white and sweet; the favorite in Southern California.



Placentia Perfection

Grafted Placentia Perfection. One of the best. The nuts command a better price than any other variety. \$1.00 each.

Write for prices on hundred lots.

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Crandall's Early. Everbearing; large and firm; early; one of the best. Per doz. 50c, \$3.00 per 100.

Mammoth Blackberry. A mammoth in growth, and unlike any other blackberry plant. In a favorable season it has attained a growth of 20 feet. The foliage is large and thick and of a deep green color. Fruit is enormously large, some berries being $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; ripens three weeks before other kinds. Of delicious flavor and sure to become a great favorite. To obtain the best results should plant upon a trellis, which should be set 10 feet apart and set the plants 6 to 8 feet in the rows. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Phenomenal. This is one of Luther Burbank's greatest berry triumphs. It is the result of a cross between the Improved California dewberry and the Cuthbert raspberry. The berries grow in clusters of from five to ten, and are somewhat larger than the Logan berry, to which it has a close resemblance. It is far more productive than that variety. The canes are much stronger and vigorous; fruit has a smaller core, and the same quantity of berries will make twice the amount of jelly. It is easily grown, is very firm, and it is not only one of the most profitable berries for the fruit grower, but a few plants in the backyard of a town or city residence will also be the delight of the housewife. The method of training and pruning is the same as for the Loganberry. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

CURRENTS

Cherry. Large; red; fine for preserves; productive. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Black Naples. Large, black, fine for jams and jellies. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

DEWBERRIES

The improved varieties of Dewberry or trailing blackberry are very popular. They are enormous croppers, produce fruit of the very best quality which ripens fully two weeks earlier than any of the blackberries. Plants should be set four feet apart with rows six feet apart. When there is not sufficient rainfall to keep the vines in active growing condition, irrigation should be practiced. Immediately following the harvesting, all the old canes should be cut off and the following spring the new ones should be trained to a wire two feet from the ground. The method of trellising is the same as for the other varieties of trailing vines, except that the canes are closer to the ground.

Gardena. Berries large, glossy black, rich and delicious; vines bear heavily and produce an abundance of fruit. Per doz. 75c, per 100 \$4.00.

Lucretia. Produces an abundance of large, glossy black fruit of excellent quality; earlier than the blackberry. Per doz. 75c, per 100 \$4.00.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Fruit of good size; light green; oval; skin smooth; of fine flavor. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Houghton. A fine grower and a good bearer; pale red fruit, sweet and juicy. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

LOGANBERRY

Said to be a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry, and partaking of the flavor of both, only more delicious than either. Seeds few; ripens early; excellent for table, either raw or stewed. 50c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

They do not grow as rank as the blackberry, so may be planted four feet apart, but not less than six feet between the rows. Directions for pruning are the same as have already been given for the blackberry. Do not allow more than five canes to grow from one root.

California Surprise. A good winter bearer. 50c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.



Raspberries

Cuthbert. Berries very large, rich red, flavor good; a fine shipper, 50c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

Brandywine. Plant a luxuriant grower; fruit large, conical; flesh firm, of fine quality. 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Lady Thompson. Early; fine for fall planting; vigorous; adapted to all climates; a fine variety for market. 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

TROPICAL FRUITS

THE AVOCADO

Persia Gratissima (Avocado or Alligator Pear). A splendid tropical fruit, native of the West Indies and Mexico. Fruit very large, pear shaped, skin a greenish-purple. Flesh yellowish-green, firm, of an exquisite taste; eaten as a salad. Fruit commands large prices on the market. Tree a fast grower, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet.

Rather susceptible to frost. Strong young trees from 6 inch pots, \$1.00 each.

THE CUSTARD APPLE

Cherimoya (or Peruvian Custard Apple). A fine tropical fruit. Trees grow to be as large as the Orange, producing large sized, heart shaped fruit, soft, sweet, exceedingly rich flavor, pleasant to the taste. Rather susceptible to frost. 50c to \$1 each.

Feijoa Sellowiana is a tall, much branched shrub, closely related to the well known Guavas, but quite distinct from all of them in its foliage, flowers and fruits. It will stand more cold than any of the species of Guavas as yet introduced, its native habitat extending from Southern Brazil to Argentine and Uruguay. As an ornamental shrub Feijoa is a most remarkable one, both for its persistent foliage—which is glossy green above and silvery white underneath—and for its large flowers, with broad white petals and long, bright crimson stamens, appearing in the greatest profusion during April and May. The fruit has the shape of a plum, 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$; the skin of a peculiar metallic green color, thin, but tough enough to insure safe shipment for long distances. The pulp is white and juicy, sweet, with a little acidity, in flavor and perfume an indescribable blend of pineapple, raspberry and banana; and not more than twenty very tiny seeds are to be found in each fruit. All persons who have had the chance of tasting the fruits of Feijoa are unanimous in stating that it is the best introduction in its line during the last ten years.

It is well provided with its wiry branches and leathery foliage to stand the strongest and most parching winds. It has proved to be not at all particular about soil, and is sure to thrive under ordinary care. Prices according to size, \$1.00 up.

GUAVA

Strawberry. A shrub or small tree of bushy growth. Very heavy bearer, producing fruit of a strawberry flavor the size of a small plum. Fruit round, deep red; very fine for table, preserves or jellies. Every home should have a few of these valuable plants in the garden. 35c, 50c and 75c each. Good young plants, \$4.00 per flat.

LOQUAT

An evergreen tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, large glaucous leaves of a compact habit. Valuable as an ornamental, shade and fruit tree. The fruit is very desirable and popular; also makes a splendid jelly. One of the earliest fruits to ripen. Our trees are grown from selected seeds. Fine large trees balled, or in 5 gallon cans. \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

HEYL'S CONCENTRATED NITROGEN PRODUCER

For Clover, Alfalfa, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, etc. One acre bottles with full directions, \$2.00 each. This Nitrogen Producer has been proven to be of great benefit to both soil and crop, and pays for itself many times over in good results.

SPRAY PUMPS

Small Hand Sprayers	.	.	.	.	50c each
Bean's Brass Bucket Pumps	.	.	.	.	\$5.00 each
Bean's Knapsack Pumps, Galvanized	.	.	.	.	5.00 each
" " Brass	.	.	.	.	7.50 each

Larger Outfits Supplied on Special Orders

POULTRY SUPPLIES

We carry a full line of West Coast and other Chick Feeds and Egg Foods

Lee's well-known Egg Maker and Lice Killer

Lambert's Death to Lice

— DEVIL DUST —

Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-cea and Stock Food

Conkey's and Dayton's Poultry Medicines

Sturtevant's Poultry Cure and Medicated Meal

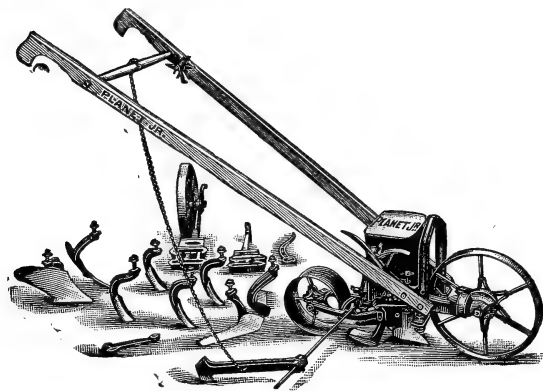
GARDEN TOOLS

We carry at all times a stock of the best Garden Tools, consisting of Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Spading Forks, Trowels, Strawberry Forks, Pruning Shears, Lawn Rakes, Garden Hose, Sprinklers, etc. Our prices are as low as good goods can be sold

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

LABOR SAVING

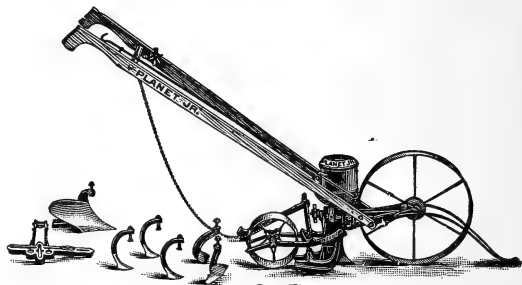
These are the most perfect garden tools made, and have long been the most popular. They are known the world over and, beyond question, are the most complete in equipment and the most practical and labor-saving in the garden that have yet been invented. Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free for the asking to anyone who desires it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered.



No. 25 Combined Seed Drill

"PLANET JR." NO. 4, COMBINED SEED DRILL, SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

This is the most popular combined tool made. It combines, in a single implement, a first-class hill-dropping seeder, a single wheel hoe or weeder, a cultivator and a plow. The hopper holds two quarts of seed, which can be sown in continuous rows or dropped in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The drill is detached and the frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of the garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work. Complete, \$12.50; drill only, \$10.50.



No. 6 Hill and Drill Seeder

"PLANET JR." NO. 6, HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE

This seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills and also drops in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. It is thrown out of gear instantly by moving a convenient lever, or the flow of seed is stopped by pushing down feed rod. No time is lost, no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow the different kinds of seeds, in the exact thickness required. Gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed; saves its cost over and over again in seed alone. As a wheel hoe it is like No. 17, but has a higher wheel. Price, complete, \$15.20; as a drill only, \$12.80. No. 36, wheel hoe only, \$7.00.

"PLANET JR." NO. 25, COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

This combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and prefer not to buy separate machines. As a drill it is almost identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 4 drill, and is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seeds in hills or drills. As a wheel hoe it is identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 12, double wheel hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from wheel to drill hoe takes but a moment, and the whole combination is one that we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfactory. Price, \$14.50.

"PLANET JR." NO. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

For easy gardening, and at the same time clean and perfect gardening, the kind that will make your garden the talk of the neighborhood and cause your face to glow with honest pride, nothing is quite the equal of this No. 17 Wheel Hoe. It is suited to all kinds of garden cultivation and all garden crops. You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do



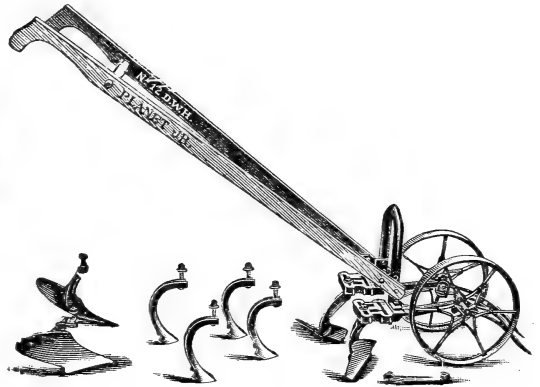
No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe

in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow, and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work. Price, \$5.75. No. 16, with a pair of rake and leaf lifters in addition to the above equipment. Price, \$6.50.

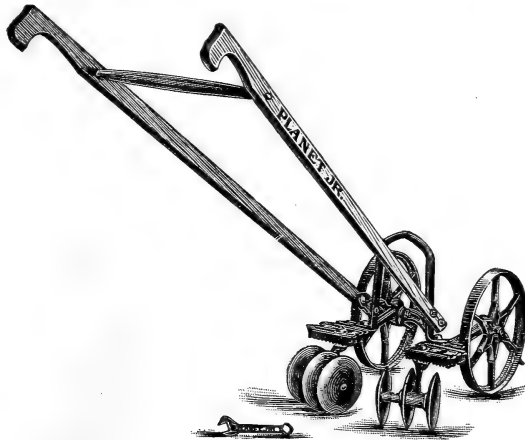
No. 17½, with hoes, cultivator teeth and leaf lifter. Price, \$5.25. No. 18, with hoes only. Price, \$4.25.

"PLANET JR." NO. 12, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done it will be a better job than three men could have done in the same time with hand hoes. The No. 12 runs either astride or between rows; kills all the weeds and leaves the earth in fine shape. Then, too, it's so easy to work; 12-year-old girls work gardens with them with ease and success. The No. 12 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a pair of plows for opening or covering, and a set of four all-steel cultivator teeth. Price, \$7.85.



No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe



No. 14 Double Wheel Hoe

"PLANET JR." DOUBLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Price with attachments as shown in cut, \$9.00

This is a new tool for 1912, which will give excellent satisfaction; especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three discs, oil tempered, on each side, which may all be used at once or two on a

side, as preferred. With the leaf lifters the work can be done without danger of cutting off the leaves and injuring the plants. The discs are also adjustable for depth and to throw to or from the row, as desired.

The set of prong cultivator teeth is constructed on entirely new lines, and will be found invaluable in general cultivation. The tooth next to the row is narrow, and is arranged to run shallow, the middle tooth is wider and runs one inch deeper, while the outside tooth is very much wider and runs $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper still, so that the work is finer and more delicate next to the row, to avoid injury to the roots of plants, and deeper in the center. The teeth are also set out of line from front to back which makes them work with greater freedom.

The plows are the regular Planet Jr. model and are continually valuable for furrowing and covering, for plowing away and plowing back, as required.

The new combination is sure to prove popular in all sections.

The attachments will fit our other Double and Single Wheel Hoes (except No. 19), and are sold separately if desired. Price: Discs, per pair, \$3.00; 3 Prong Cultivator Teeth, per pair, \$1.60.

NO. 38. "PLANET JR." SINGLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Price complete, \$8. Packed Weight, 29 lbs.

Single Wheel Hoes are lighter than the Double, and do almost the same variety of work, but are used mostly between the

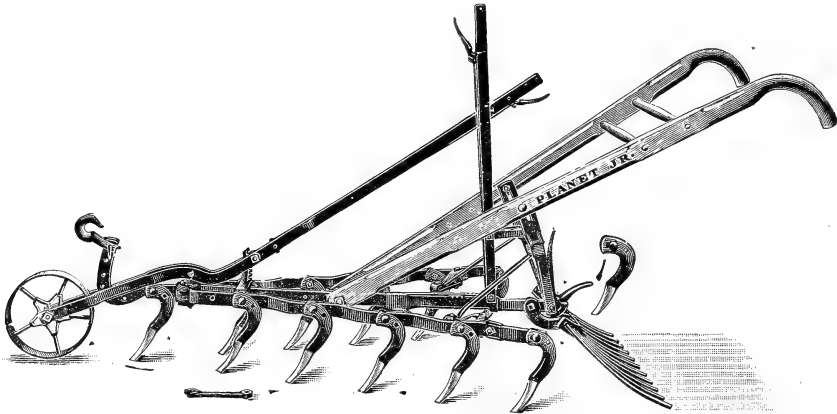
rows. Yet by attaching the wheel to the other side of the arm, PLANET JR. Single Wheel Hoes can be used to hoe both sides at once while plants are small—the most important time.

This new tool is a combination occupying the same position among Single Wheel Hoes as that taken by the No. 14 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Disc Hoe among Doubles. The sets of Discs and Cultivator Teeth are the same as furnished with No. 14 Disc Hoe and the Plow is identical with that furnished with our Single Wheel Hoe. This combination we feel satisfied will give the very best satisfaction to every one, and is especially adapted to peat lands. The description of the attachments is given under No. 14 Double Wheel Disc Hoe.

NO. 18½ "PLANET JR." SINGLE WHEEL DISC HOE

Price, \$5.50. Packed Weight, 23 lbs.

This simple and comprehensive tool is identical with No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe, except that two sets of three Discs each take the place of the pair of Hoes, and it has a leaf lifter. The Discs are adjustable for depth and throw, as described under No. 14 Double Wheel Disc Hoe.



"PLANET JR." 12 TOOTH HARROW CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER

Price, complete, \$10.50 Plain, \$9.00

This Tool has rapidly grown in favor with strawberry growers, market gardeners, truckers and farmers, because the twelve chisel shaped teeth do such thorough work, and because the tool is so convenient, durable and strong. The teeth and pulverizer leave the ground in the finest condition and the operator can set the tool exactly to any depth desired, making delicate work not only possible, but very easy.

The great importance of fine, close work is more fully appreciated of recent years,

and frequent cultivation of the surface with numerous fine teeth which do not hill the crops, is just what is wanted in many sections.

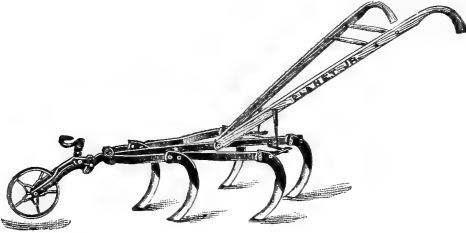
This Tool has our improved handle braces, while the handles not only change in height to suit boy or man, but also change sidewise. It is a great advantage to be able to move the handles to one side when cultivating blackberries, raspberries, vines, hops, etc., saving the hands, the clothes and the crops.

NO. 4 PLAIN CULTIVATOR

Price, with wheel, \$5.75

Weight, 57 lbs.

This popular tool has been much stiffened and improved by our new patent braces and expanders, identical with those on No. 4 Horse Hoe. Has pressed steel wheel arms and standards.

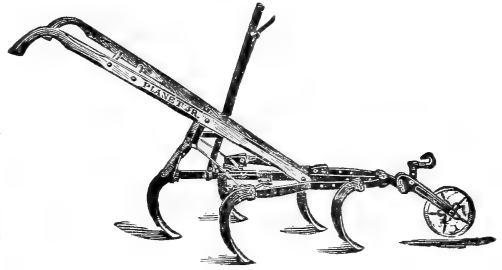


No. 4 Plain Cultivator

NO. 9 "PLANET JR." PLAIN CULTIVATOR

Price, \$7.00. Weight, 64 lbs.

Is a light and very strong tool, having our improved patent hollow steel standards, our parallel and extra high steel frame, patent lever expanders, handle braces and side adjustments for handles. It is used either with or without a wheel, the wheel being preferred in most sections. For very narrow rows, the outside teeth and standards may be removed from the frame.



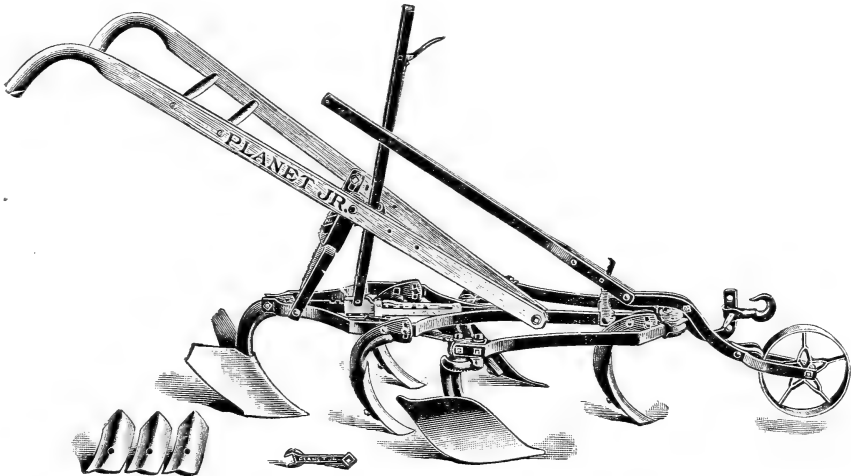
No. 9 Plain Cultivator

NO. 81 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE CULTIVATOR AND HILLER COMBINED

This is the latest and best tool of the kind we make, new for 1911. Has six 3-inch cultivator teeth, two 6-inch side plows and a 12-inch furrowing tooth, making an admirable equipment for all widths of cultivation and for hilling crops up to four feet apart.

It is very compact and strong, and is sure to give entire satisfaction. It runs steadily, is the finest and best braced of all our one-horse tools, and leaves the crop just as you want it. Is an admirable hiller and furrower.

The whole arrangement of the teeth is such that it work as a hiller is a distinct advance over the older tools.



No. 81 Cultivator and Hiller

The lever expander is our latest design, permitting the operator to change the width of the outside teeth a fraction of an inch or more, without stopping the horse.

The wheel lever is a new design, operated without the hand piece and wire for releasing the pin.

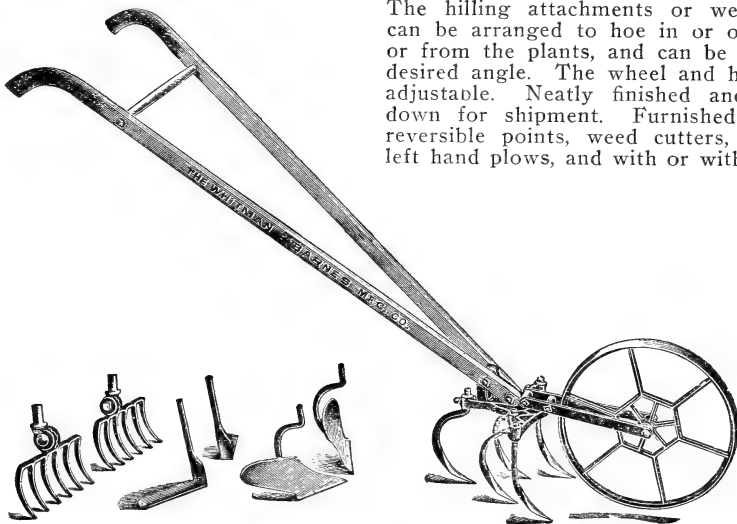
It has a cultivator tooth central in front, which increases the steadiness of the tool. This is followed by a group of teeth, of which the pair that work next to the plants are farthest forward and are adjustable for widths by means of a convenient lever expander. Intermediate between these and the rear tooth, is a pair of teeth 12 inches apart, not adjustable for width.

THE "DIAMOND" SINGLE WHEEL GARDEN CULTIVATOR

Price, complete, \$5.50.

The "Diamond" Single Wheel Garden Cultivator is well built throughout, and has an arrangement of frame which is strong,

neat and compact. With the aid of the different attachments, this cultivator can be used for hilling, furrowing and covering. The hilling attachments or weed cutters can be arranged to hoe in or out, and to or from the plants, and can be set at any desired angle. The wheel and handles are adjustable. Neatly finished and knocked down for shipment. Furnished with five reversible points, weed cutters, right and left hand plows, and with or without rakes.



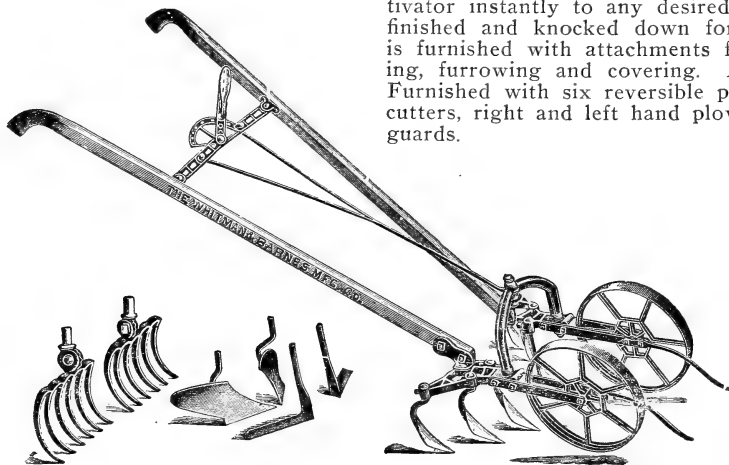
"Diamond" Single Wheel Cultivator

THE "DIAMOND" DOUBLE WHEEL GARDEN CULTIVATOR

Price, complete, \$6.50

The "Diamond" Double Wheel Garden Cultivator is built throughout of first-class material, and is one of the strongest and

most durable on the market. It has a special device for expanding and closing, which permits the operator to set the cultivator instantly to any desired width. It is finished and knocked down for shipment. It is furnished with attachments for harrowing, furrowing and covering. Attractively furnished with six reversible points, weed cutters, right and left hand plows and leaf guards.



"Diamond" Double Wheel Cultivator

Beet Hoes for hoeing beets and all crops in rows from 15 to 30 inches. They do admirable work, leaving the ground level. Price, per pair, \$1.75.

The several customers to whom we sold these tools last year were well pleased with them. We recommend them as among the best garden tools made.

FEEDING APPLIANCES

SANITARY FOUNTAINS

(Stone). These fountains, when in use, are filled to the top. They have a glazed surface. 1 qt. 25 cts., 2 qts. 35 cts., 1 gal. 45 cts., 2 gal. 60cts.

SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL

Manufactured from the best galvanized iron. Contains three compartments, each holding two quarts. Can be hung up against the wall at any height desired. Will last a lifetime. Price, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

AUTOMATIC FEED BOX

Made of heavy galvanized iron. Two compartments—one for grain and one for beef scraps. Its capacity is twice that of the "Grit-box." Price, \$1 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

PERFECT DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Made of heavy galvanized iron. Easily cleaned. Fowls cannot get on top of, nor into them, nor turn them over. Prices, 1 qt. 25 cts., 2 qts. 35 cts., No. 3, 1½ gals. 60 cts. Special discount on large quantities.

CHICK FEEDER

This trough is made of heavy galvanized iron; easily cleaned; edges all rounded. Size 12 inches long by 3 inches wide, and 2½ inches high. Weight ½ lb. Price, 25 cts. 12-inch double chick feeder, each 50 cts.

Also the new Mason Jar Fount, the acme of simplicity and cheapness, hangs up out of the dust and dirt. 20 cts. each.

INSECTICIDES

Bordeaux Mixture (Lion Brand). The most popular fungicide on the market, curing and preventing blight, black rot rust, scab and all diseases of vegetables and fruit. One gallon diluted in 40 parts water makes a most effective spray. Quart cans, 50 cts.; 1 gal., \$1.00.

Buhach (or **Persian Insect Powder**). One of the most effective powders for killing all kinds of insects; non-poisonous to everything except weevils; owing to its fineness it penetrates the breathing pores and causes instant suffocation. 10 cts., 1 oz.; 25 cts., ¼ lb.; 80cts., lb.

Hammond's Slug Shot. Sure death to potato bugs, cabbage worms, rose bug, curculio and all lice, worms and caterpillars. Lb. 10 cts.; 100 lbs., price on application.

Kerosene Emulsion (Lion Brand). Very effective for destroying all plant lice, scales and sucking insects that affect the foliage. Full directions with each can. Per qt., 50 cts.

Paris Green. ½ lb. box 20 cts., 1 lb. box 35 cts. Prices on larger quantities on application.

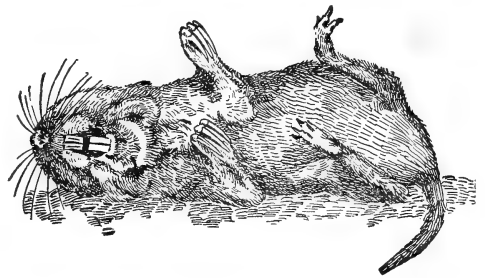
Sulpho Tobacco Soap. Exterminates insects. Used as a spray, small bar to one gallon of water. Small bar 10 cts., large size 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Whale Oil Soap. Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants, kills insects and their eggs on the bark. ¼ lb. 15 cts., ½ lb. 10 cts., 1 lb. 25 cts. For price on large quantity please write.

Sulphur (Finest resublimed). Use no other if you wish results; prevents and cures mildew on peas, roses, grapes, etc. Per lb. 5 cts.; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

GOPHERGO

KILLS GOPHERS



GOPHERGO

Gophergo. Is sure to kill, easy to use, cheap and will kill ten gophers where traps and other devices get one. All experienced gopher fighters find poisoning the best method, but it must combine three points. Something that they will eat, it must be thoroughly poisoned, must be placed where they will get it. Gophergo does it. Try it. It is sold in cans, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.50. The large can will kill 800 to 1000 gophers.

PLANT STAKES

Round, Smoothly Turned and Painted Green

3 feet, light, per doz., 50c; per 100, \$3.75 4 feet, heavy, per doz., \$1.25; per 100, \$8.00
 4 feet, light, per doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.50 5 feet, heavy, per doz., 1.50; per 100, 12.00

BAMBOO STAKES

3 feet.....per doz., 20c; per 100, \$1.20 4 feet.....per doz., 25c; per 100, \$1.50

Special prices when ordered in larger quantities

Domoto Plant Food

A splendid general fertilizer for lawn and garden, the result of twenty-five years experimental work by Domoto Brothers at their extensive nurseries.

Large Packet with full directions 25c each

100 lb. Sack - - \$3.50

Armour's Lawn Fertilizers

Nitrate of Soda, Wilgrow and
Bonora, the Great Plant Food

===== WRITE FOR PRICES =====

TOPICAL INDEX

Flower Calendar	6
Reference Table	4
Useful Hints	5
Vegetable Calendar	2

LATE NOVELTIES

Chinese Cabbage	8
Giant Stringless Beans	8
Improved Casaba	10
Lemon Cucumber	10
Monstrous Lima Bean	8
New York Lettuce	9
Oregon Evergreen Corn	9
Winnigstadt Cabbage	8

VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT

Artichoke	11
Asparagus	11
Beans—Bush Wax Pod	12
Beans—Climbing	12
Beans—Green Pod	12
Beans—Lima Bush	13
Beans—Pole	13
Beets	13
Beets—Sugar	14
Beets—Stock	14
Broccoli	15
Brussel's Sprouts	15
Cabbage	15
Cauliflower	16
Carrots	16
Casabas	22
Celery	17
Chervil	17
Chicory	17
Collards	17
Corn	18
Corn Salad	18
Corn—Sweet or Sugar	18
Corn—Field	18
Corn—Fodder	18
Corn—Pop	19
Cress	18
Cucumbers	19
Culinary Root	30
Egg Plant	19
Endive	20
Farmogerm	31
Herbs	29
Horseradish	20
Kohl Rabi	20
Kale	20
Leek	20
Lettuce—Loose Leaved	21
Mushrooms	21
Muskmelons	21
Mustard	22
Okra	22
Onions	22
Onion Sets	23
Parsnips	23
Parsley	23
Peas	24
Peppers	24
Pieplant	26
Pumpkins	25
Radishes	25

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

About Your New Lawn	33
Beans	32
Brown Corn	33
Buckwheat	32
Flax	33
Hemp	33
Millet	32
Rape	32
Peanuts	32
Salt Bush	32
Sorgham	32
Speltz	32
Sunflower	32
Teosinte	32

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT

Cultural Directions	34
---------------------------	----

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS

Acroclinium	35
Ageratum	35
Alyssum	35
Amaranthus	35
Antirrhinum	35
Arctotis	35
Asters	35
Australian Pea	36
Balsam	36
Calendula	36
California Wild Flowers	36
Candytuft	36
Canna	37
Canterbury Bells	36
Carnations	37
Celosia	37
Centaurea	37
Cinerarias	37
Clarkia	37
Cobaea Scandens	37
Convolvulus	37
Coreopsis	37
Cosmos	38
Dahlia	38
Delphinium	38
Dianthus	38
Digitalis	38
Forget-Me-Not	38
Foxglove	38
Gaillardia	39
Godetia	39

Hollyhock	39
Ipomea	39
Lobelia	39
Marigold	39
Marvel of Peru	39
Mignonette	39
Mourning Bride	39
Nasturtium	39
Pansy	40
Petunias	41
Phlox	40
Poppy	40
Portulaca	40
Salpiglossis	41
Salvia	41
Schizanthus	41
Stocks	41
Sweet Peas	43
Sweet William	41
Verbena	42
Zinnia	42

BULBS

Amaryllis	43
Anemones	43
Calla	43
Calochortus	43
Canna	43
Crocus	43
Freesia	43
Gladiolus	43
Hyacinths	43
Iris	43
Ixia	44
Narcissus	44
Oxalis	44
Ranunculus	44
Sparaxis	44
Tigridia	44
Tulips	44

ROSES

Everblooming Tea

Bride	45
Bridesmaid	45
Laurette	45
Maman Cochet	45
Marie Van Houtte	45
Papa Gontier	45
Perle des Jardines	45

Hybrid Tea

Belle Siebrecht	47
Bessie Brown	47
Black Prince	47
Climbing Cecil Brunner	47
Climbing Kaiserin	45
Climbing Mme. Testout	47
Climbing Perle des Jardines	47
Duchess of Albany	46
Etoile de France	46
Frau Karl Druschki	47
General Jacqueminot	47
General McArthur	46
Gloire de Margottin	45
Gruss an Teplitz	46
Helen Gould	46

K. A. Victoria	46
Killarney	46
La France	46
Madame Caroline Testout	46
Meteor	46
Paul Neyron	47
Pink Cherokee	47
President Carnot	46
Richmond	46
Ulrich Brunner	47
White La France	46

Climbing Tea and Noisette

Banksia	48
Cherokee	48
Crimson Rambler	48
Dorothy Perkins	48
Gold of Ophir	48
Lamarque	48
Madame Alfred Carriere	48
Marchal Neil	48
Wm. Allen Richardson	48

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
SEEDS

Acacias	49
Camphor	50
Catalpa	50
Eucalyptus	49
Grevillea	49
Schinus	49

EVERGREEN TREES AND
SHRUBS

Acacia	50
Araucaria	50
Arbor vitae	50
Camphor	50
Carob	50
Casuarina stricta	50
Catalina Cherry	50
Cedrus deodara	50
Corn Oak	51
Cypress, Italian	50
Cypress, Lawson's	50
Cypress, Monterey	50
Eucalyptus	51
Grevillea	51
Jacaranda	51
Live Oak	51
Magnolia	51
Pepper Tree	51
Pine	51
Rubber Tree	51
Sequoia	51
Sterculia	51

PALMS, YUCCAS, ETC.

Bamboo	51
Chamaerops	51
Cocos australis	52
C. plumosus	52
Dracaena	52
Erythea edulis	51
Erythea armata	51
Phoenix canariensis	52
Washington filifera	52
W. robusta	52
W. sonorae	52
Yucca pendula	52

DECIDUOUS TREES

Crape Myrtle	53
Elms	52
Mulberry	52
Sycamore	53
Umbrella Tree	53

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
AND SHRUBS

Compromsa	53
Fuchsia	53
Hisbiscus	53
Hydrangea	53
Lantana	53
Pittosporum	53
Poinsettia	53
Spirea Reevesiana	53

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Bottle Brushes	53
Diosma	53
Genista	53
Grevillea Thelemanniana	53
Lauristinus	53
Melaleuca	53
Oleanders	53

CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

Asparagus	53
Bignonia	54
Bougainvillea	53
Clematis	53
Ficus repens	53
Honeysuckle	54
Ivy	54
Jasmine	54
Passion Vine	54
Plumbago	54
Tecoma	54
Wistaria	54

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

Carnations	54
Chrysanthemums	54
Flower Pots	54

Geraniums	54
Heliotrope	54
Marguerites	54
Pansies	54
Wire Hanging Baskets	54

CITRUS FRUITS

Lemons	55
Oranges	55
Pomelo	55

DECIDUOUS FRUITS

Apples	55
Apricots	56
Cherries	56
Figs	57
Grapes	57
Nectarines	58
Olives	60
Peaches	58
Pears	59
Plums	59
Prunes	60
Quinces	60

NUT FRUITS

Almonds	61
Chestnuts	61
Walnuts	61

SMALL FRUITS

Blackberries	61
Currants	62
Dewberries	62
Gooseberries	62
Loganberries	62
Raspberries	62
Strawberries	62

TROPICAL FRUITS

Avocado	62
Custard Apple	62
Feijoa Sellowiana	63
Guava	63
Loquat	63

GARDEN TOOLS, APPLIANCES
AND MISCELLANEOUS
ITEMS

Feeding Appliances	69
Flower Pots	54
Insecticides	69
Nitrogen Producer	63
Plant Stakes	70
Poultry Supplies	63
Spray Pumps	63
Tools	64-68

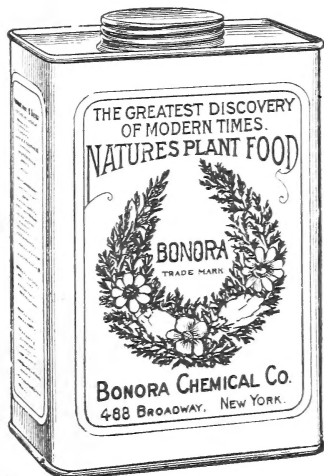


BONORA

Nature's Plant Food, "The Elixir of Plant Life."

Good for all flowering plants, vegetables, lawns, trees, etc., producing a lasting and healthy growth.

"Bonora" on vegetables and fruits will positively mature them from two to three weeks earlier than ordinary fertilizers.



"Bonora" is the body, life and blood of a plant, and has the same action on a plant that the heart has to the human body. It creates chlorophyl, which is the blood and life of a plant; it increases root action, which enables the plant, vegetable or tree to carry its load. By using "Nature's Plant Food" it will enable you to market your product earlier, or have it on your table before your neighbor wakes up.

A grower writes us that he was the last to plant in his section, and the first to reap the most luscious cantaloupes in his many years' experience as a grower. Another party writes that a cherry tree treated with two applications of "Bonora" changed the puny fruit of other years to fruit equal to the best California varieties. A grape grower writes it is impossible to exaggerate the merits of "Bonora;" it has doubled his crop and improved the flavor. Another grower says that his tomatoes, treated according to directions, yielded twice the quantity, and ripened two weeks earlier than others not treated.

This cut represents a one-pound can of "Bonora," an article that should be in every household in the land. Lovers of flowers, and those that wish to keep their plants far advanced in the early spring, should use it. It gives your plants in the house profuse growth, a healthy dark green color, and keeps them alive throughout the winter.

An application on your fruit and shade trees, grapevines, etc., will give new shoots, larger and healthier fruit, and earlier maturity.

"Bonora" is made in dry form.

The following suggestions for using "Bonora," Nature's Plant Food.

Directions for using dry "Bonora:"

Dissolve one teaspoonful in 7 pints of water; one ounce in 14 pints of water, or one pound in 28 gallons of water.

For all vegetables, flowering plants, lawns and rose bushes, sprinkle it on the soil, so that it may reach the roots, using a sufficient quantity that it may seak through the ground. Do this twice, one week apart, the third application ten days afterwards, and you can judge for yourself whether or not another application is necessary, after you have seen the results from two or three sprinklings. The object is to have the fertilizer reach the roots.

For fruit trees of all kinds, peach, apple, pear, shade trees, etc., it must be diluted one teaspoonful to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pints of water, one ounce to 11 pints of water, or one pound to 22 gallons of water. Gravel or loosen the dirt around the roots, in order that the diluted liquid may soak well into the roots. When this is done the results brought about are simply woonderful.

The great quantity of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in this article creates a healthy, vigorous growth, causing new life to the plant or tree, and matures the crop two or three weeks earlier, producing a lasting fruit-bearing plant or tree.

"Bonora" is put up as follows:

Trial pkg. making 56 pints, 25c; by mail, 30c.

1 lb. pkg. making 28 gals., 50c; by mail, 66c.

5 lb. pkg. making 140 gals., \$2.50 by express, only at purchaser's expense.



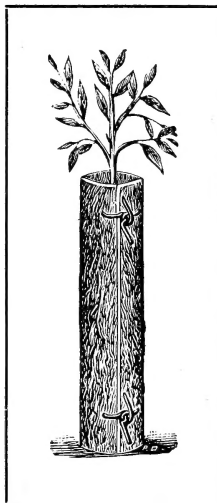
An Article of Proven Merit

✽ PRACTICAL ✽ CHEAP ✽ DURABLE ✽

The "Boss" Tree Protector

(Patent Applied for)

- ☛ It is a perfect protection against Rabbits, Borers, Grasshoppers etc.
- ☛ Not effected by sun or rain, heat or frost. Ready for immediate use.
- ☛ Can be readily taken off to spray the trees.



- ☛ It is quicker to put on than any other tree protection device in the market. No strings to tie. Open-grained, allowing free air circulation. Send for a free sample.
- ☛ Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Light Color : : Made of Yucca Palms

We carry all widths and sizes

PRICE LIST

SIZE		PRICE		WEIGHT	
30 inches long,	7 inches wide	\$2.25	per hundred	22 lbs.	per hundred
24 "	7 "	1.80	"	18 "	"
18 "	6 "	1.70	"	13 "	"
16 "	7 "	1.60	"	12 "	"
14 "	7 "	1.50	"	10 "	"
12 "	7 "	1.35	"	9 "	"
10 "	7 "	1.25	"		"

Additional widths at small extra cost

THE HARRIS SEED CO.

1540 F STREET,

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

